Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 147 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia
Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	10,00,000
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., (For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq., (For Deccan), Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON, (For Berar) Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq., (For Gujarat) Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

An army without money is like a motor car without petrol.

Bombay can realise the latter. Let us grasp the former and

invest in
War Bonds

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3 It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 10 DRUMS ZINC CHLORIDE (SOLID).
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "F" Warehouse, Prince's Docks, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the shippers.
Ex. S. S. "DELI."
E. D. S. 1/10—10 drums each 10 cwts. Zinc Chloride (Solid).

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTHING, BOOTS, WATERPROOF SHEETS, KIT BAGS, ETC.
By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T)), sell by Public Auction at "G" Shed Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon.
A large consignment of woollen and cotton clothing, boots, waterproof sheets, kit bags, etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1918.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLE DEALERS AND MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CYCLES, CYCLE TUBES, TYRES, MOTOR CYCLE TYRES AND CYCLE ACCESSORIES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Kunj lal M. A. and on account and at the risk of the National Commercial Co
One lot cycles, cycle tubes, tyres, motor cycle tyres and cycle accessories, etc., etc.

SALE THIS DAY, THE 21ST JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed household and office furniture, sliding dining tables, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing room cabinets, silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, Indian hand carved jardineers, office tables, marble top octagon tables, bentwood easy chairs, glass door library book cases, chests of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, hat stands, teapoys, bed room selected single and double almirahs, typewriters, teakwood and iron bedsteads, glassware, etc., etc.
1 lot fire proof slates about 2,000, 24in. by 12in.
The above property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES CYCLE RUBBER TYRES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned:—
4 cases each 75 pairs Cycle Rubber Tubes.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Thucker Keshavji Kanji and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhai Hiralal of Sunder Chowk:—
15 packages each 60 pieces White Shirtings No. A1 or others and 40 yards.
AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Meghji Padamsey and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale, Seth Narotam Dharamdas:—
15 packages each 30 pieces White Shirtings Nos. 16961/2, 16851/2 or others.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT NO. 4, IMPERIAL MANSIONS, ON THE GROUND FLOOR, CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH FURNITURE.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Imperial Mansions, on the Ground Floor, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the very valuable made-to-order artistic latest designed household furniture by well-known makers, such as telescopic sliding dining table, handsome made-to-order artistic sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, sweet-toned American organ by Messrs. Marcks and Co., double mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, easy chairs, very rich glass and porcelainware, etc., etc., the property of H. Symington Cox, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms 21, Medows Street, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Pratapchand Gulabchand Javeri.
A big ruby and two strings of pearls.
2 diamond rings.
1 diamond necklace.
The jewellery can be inspected by intending purchaser at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. on 24 hours' previous notice and will be on view at the room of the Undersigned on the day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores Chinchpogly:—
A lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of air machine, brass part of body, brass part of head, lead weights, wooden boxes, empty kerosine-oil wooden cases, empty kerosine-oil tins, cocoanut oil, sweet oil, tables, purdhahs or screens, pestrine drums, union brass for lead piping, valve ball copper reversible, etc., etc.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND LAW BOOKS.
To-morrow SATURDAY, 22nd instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), valuable handsome strong teakwood furniture, consisting of teakwood glass door book cases, one elegant writing table with side drawers and cupboards, revolving office chair, rich glass and crockery and cutlery, rich carpets, also a valuable collection of Law Books, novels and other useful books, etc., etc. The property of the Hon'ble Sir Stanley Batchelor.
The property of a European Military officer:—
One rich mahoganised sliding dining table by John Roberts rich Morrocco leather lined dining chairs to match by John Roberts, typewriter iron safe, electro-platedware, such as dishes, bowls, spoons, forks, ornaments, bedsteads, sideboards, easy chairs etc., etc.
The above is now on view.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in saddle.
1 12-15 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Argyle motor car fitted new Buick body, Bosch magneto, zenith carburrator recently overhauled, newly painted, in good running order.
1 single cylinder De Dion motor car, thoroughly overhauled in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLUBLE BLUE (DRY COLOUR), SULPHUR BLACK PASTE, BLACK CREPONES, RED, GREEN AND BLUE PRINTS, AND RED TWILLS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
EX. S.S. "MASSILIA."
S. K. 14765 No. 4-12 equal to 9 kegs soluble blue (dry colour).
EX. S.S. "ELYSIA."
The W. D. Co. Ld. No. 105, 121, 123, 93, equal to 4 casks sulphur black paste.
M. Mahadhavan & Sons, Secondrabad, 2 Boxes Electrical Goods.
On account of the underwriters:
3 Bales black crepones, red green and blue prints, red twills.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ACUTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Charni Road, Girgaum, on Tram Line, next to Dr. Sir Bhalchandra's Residence.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises by order of the parties concerned the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land of ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 89-91, 687 and 37. Collector's New Nos. 1-783, 759, 3148 and 235, Old Survey Nos. 566, 566, 567, and 576, and New Survey No. A. B. 7867, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 830 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Ward Nos. 1210 (1), 1210 (1a), 1210 (b), and 1210 (1c), and Street Nos. 1-1a-1b, and 1c, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Harrishchandra Nilaji, on the West by the Charni Road, on the South by the property of Bai Narmadabai, widow of Wishvanath Dhundoba Divetri and on the North by the property of Canji Goculdas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st June, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CARDER and SPINNER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. "THE GUJARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. 237

WANTED—DYER for a U P. Mill Apply with copies of certificates and terms to Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 284

WANTED—CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRER, capable of overhauling and repairing electrical instruments. Apply in person to the INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY, Government Dockyard, Bombay. 320

WANTED—An ENGROSSING CLERK. (knowing Gujarati), and a Shorthand Typist in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 311

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach a Hindu girl, English, French, Music, Knitting. Girl has studied up to V Standard. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 309

WANTED—For the Rawalpindi Dstrict, a Joint District Board and Municipal ENGINEER, pay Rs. 700—50—1,000. Applications for the post should reach the PRESIDENT, DISTRICT BOARD, Rawalpindi, by July 10th. Applications should be accompanied by attested copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation. 126

WANTED—Temporary HOSPITAL STOREKEEPERS are required for the S. & T. Corps, salary Rs. 40 (forty) per month while in India. When sent on Field Service overseas they will get Rs. 40 (forty) per month plus 50 per cent. batta rations and Field Service Clothing free. They will have to lodge Rs. 500 as security deposit in cash, or landed property to that extent will be accepted as security. Personal security is also acceptable. Ability to read, write and speak English is essential. They will be required to render their accounts in English. (2). Only those willing to sign agreement bond and to proceed on Field Service overseas need apply. (3). For further particulars candidates should apply in their own handwriting to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES & TRANSPORT, 5th (Mhow) Division, Mhow Central India. 306

WANTED for the Municipal Engineer's Office, Lucknow U. P. the following permanent staff:—Candidates fulfilling the necessary qualifications should apply to the undersigned before 25th June, 1918. Copies of testimonials giving full details of training and experience should be attached. The elected candidates will be appointed on 6 months' probations. (1.) HEAD DRAFTSMAN, pay 60-10-100. He should be well up in designing and drawing architectural buildings or other structures and their details. He must be able to prepare drawings of roads, and possess ability to control the Drawing Office. (2.) SURVEYOR Pay Rs. 40-5-60. He should be well-up in levelling, planetable and prismatic work. Must be able to prepare surface and underground drainage drawings. He should be trained man from one of the recogsised Engineering Colleges. (3.) ESTIMATOR, Pay Rs. 40—2—50. He should be well-up in simple calculations, checkng estimates and computing quantities, in addition to being a general good draftsman. (4.) TRACER, Pay Rs. 30—2—40. He should be able to produce effective and correct tracings and must print very neatly. Specimen of his printing should be enclosed with the application. I. K. KAUL, Municipal Engineer, Lucknow Municipal Board. 128

WANTED.

WANTED—One complete ROLLER FLOUR MILL, new or second-hand, in good working order, of 150 to 250 mds. daily capacity. Write with prices and particulars to:—SHETH RADHA KISHAN JEKISHAN, Khandwa, C. P. 289

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY CANDIDATES desiring Hormoniam instruction from a lady Hormoniam teacher. Six months' course. Apply Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 239

WANTED.—LAUNDRY MACHINES, second-hand or new, any make. Apply Box No. 419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 250

WANTED—MOTOR LORRIES, 1 ton to 3 tons load, second hand or new. Apply Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 250

WANTED—ICE PLANT, of 25 to 50 tons per day any system, second-hand or new. Apply Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 250

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One second-hand or new CLOTH BALING PRESS, with Pumps complete in working order, diameter 10 to 12in. of Ram. Apply KINARIVALA BROS. & CO., Kalupur, Ahmedabad. 274

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—EDWARD THEATRE—Edward Theatre, situate at Kalbadevi Road is to be let on account and at the risk of Mr. F. D. Mitchell. Inquire of Mr. HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AZAM at Nagdevi St., No. 200 for rent and other particulars. 212

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor Factory or Hotel, on Sandhurst Road. For further particulars apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, 17, Humam Street. 315

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, of which 50,000 shares of Rs. 20 each are to be issued for the present.

It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

For further particulars, Prospectus, etc., apply sharp to the

SECRETARIES,
6, Humum Street,
295 Fort, Bombay.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the sale of ready Cotton and Yarn waste of the Western India Mill, situate at Kalachowki Road, Parel, are invited upto MONDAY, the 24th instant, by the Agents, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort. Only offers on Company's printed Tender forms which will be had from the above office, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 will be considered.

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
263 Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on FRIDAY, the 14th June, 1918, in Fort, one CHEQUE for Dollars 424-56 on Irving National Bank, of New York, and drawn by Topping Bros. in favour of A.C.M. Saheed & Co. of Colombo, has been LOST. Anyone who has found or otherwise got possession of the said cheque is requested to inform of the same to the undersigned at their office at 476, Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO.
319

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An OVERSEER on Rs. 60—10—100 plus 15 conveyance allowance. Candidates should apply, with testimonials, stating their age and qualifications. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 1st July, 1918. B.E.'s and L.C.E.'s will be preferred.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 17th June, 1918.

HAMID A. ALLI,
Municipal Commissioner,
316 For the City of Ahmedabad.

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified and experienced SUB-OVERSEERS and OVERSEERS, who have had experience of at least five years in Government P. W. D. or M. W. Service on construction and project work.

Particulars of engineering training and practical work done, together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the undersigned before 30th June, 1918 Pay according to qualifications.

Only really useful and energetic men need apply.

I. K. KAUL.
Engineer,
Municipal Board, Lucknow, U. P.
Lucknow, dated the 14th June, 1918.
268

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription List is now open and will close on or before 30th June, 1918.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Issued under License of the Government of India under The Indian Companies' Restriction Act, 1918.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The India Culture & Development Works Company, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000

DIVIDED INTO

1,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each .. .. Rs. 1,50,000
23,500 Non-cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each .. .. Rs. 23,50,000

ISSUE OF 10,000 PREFERENCE SHARES.

Of the above 23,500 preference shares, 10,000 preference shares are proposed to be issued at present, reserving the balance of 13,500 preference shares for future issue. Out of the present issue 1,000 preference shares are to be allotted credited as fully paid up and, as below mentioned, the remaining 9,000 preference shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 on application,
Rs. 10 on allotment,
and the balance on calls of not more than Rs. 20 payable at intervals of not less than 6 months.
No further call will be made payable in the year 1918.

Out of this issue, 8,500 preference shares are to be offered to the holders of the ordinary shares, and the preference shares applied for by them will be allotted in full. The shares may be paid up in full on allotment, interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum being allowed in respect of the prepayment of instalments.

DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE MR. MOHMED HAJIBHOY, Merchant, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (The present Sheriff of Bombay) *Chairman.*
MR. SAWCHAND KATCHRABHOY, General Customs Dalal, Custom House, Apollo Street, Bombay.
MR. JAGABHAI DALPATBHAI, Banker and Mill Agent, Pancore Naka, Ahmedabad and Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
MR. C. JORGE FONTES, Engineer, Campal, Panjim (Goa).
MR. M. G. NAGINAWALLA, Merchant, New Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A. P. MAURICE MAGNIER, Expert, Architect and Engineer, Napean Sea Road, Bombay, *Managing Director.*

SECRETARY:
MR. M. G. NAGINAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay.

SELLING & BUYING AGENTS:
Messrs. MAGNIER & Co., Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.
THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, Panjim (Goa).

AUDITORS:
Messrs. CHANDABHOY and JASSOOBHOY, Associated Accountants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Whiteaway Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMPANY was incorporated on the 8th day of June 1917 as a Private Company limited by shares, with the initial capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 100 each, and with the object *inter alia* to take over, adopt and carry into effect an Agrement dated the 5th day of March 1917, and made between Goncalo De Vasconcellos Pereira Cabral and his wife Maria Carlota de Mello Ferreira d'Aguiar Pereira Cabral of Lisbon, (therein and hereinafter called the Vendors) and Andre Pierre Maurice Magnier of Paris (therein and hereinafter called the Promotor) relating to the purchase and acquisition by the Company, when formed, from the Vendors of certain lands situate in the province of Satary, Goa, Portuguese India, as per particulars set out in the Schedule to the said Agreement and also in the Schedule A. hereto, and relating to the appointment of the Promotor as the first Managing Director of the Company, on the terms, provisions and conditions of the said Agreement.

Shortly after its incorporation, the Company commenced and has since carried on its business. The said agreement dated the 5th day of March 1917 was adopted by the Board and the said lands in the province of Satary have been transferred to and are being worked and managed by the Company, having thereon different kinds of plantations, such as rubber, kesuri, tobacco, cocoanuts, coffee, &c. The said 900 shares have been issued and allotted credited as fully paid up as aforesaid, and the balance of 600 shares have been issued and allotted and are fully paid up.

In view of the extension and development of the business of the Company to be hereafter mentioned, the capital of the Company has been increased in manner following:—

(*a*) By Extraordinary Resolution of the Company passed on the 15th day of January 1918, the initial capital of the Company, which as aforesaid consisted of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 100 each (thereafter called ordinary shares), was increased to Rs. 10,00,000, by the creation of 8,500 new shares called preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

(*b*) By Extraordinary Resolution of the Company passed on the 30th day of January 1918, the capital of the Company was further increased to Rs. 25,00,000, by the creation of 15,000 additional preference shares of Rs. 100 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the said 8,500 preference shares in the Company.

The holders of the said preference shares are entitled to be paid, out of the profits of each year available for dividend, preferential dividend for each year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon. The surplus profits, after paying the preferential dividend aforesaid in each year, which may be available for dividend is to be applied in paying dividend for each year in proportion of one to the holders of the preference shares to four to the holders of the ordinary shares. The preference shares are to rank as regards capital *pari passu* with the ordinary shares, and, in the event of the Company being wound up, the holders of the preference shares and the ordinary shares are to be entitled, without any preference or priority between them, to have the surplus assets of the Company employed in the first instance in repaying to them the amount paid up on the preference and ordinary shares held by them respectively, and any surplus assets which may remain after paying off the capital is to be distributed in proportion of one to the holders of the prefence shares to four to the holders of the ordinary shares.

By Special Resolution of the Company passed and confirmed respectively on the 15th day of January and 30th day of January 1918, the Company has been converted into a Public Company.

The principal lines of the Company's present undertaking and business are to be the following:—

(*a*) To cultivate on appropriate lands all products capable of being employed as dyeing and tanning materials by modern processes.
(*b*) To cultivate on the same lands various new products capable of being similarly employed which, though defective, are agreeable to the climate of and can be easily grown in India.
(*c*) To manufacture tanning and dyeing extracts, scientifically and industrially dozed, for being used by Indian industries under their practical form, and for being exported under considerable advantages of freight to all countries importing raw materials for preparing such extracts.
(*d*) To manufacture all chemicals from Indian raw materials.
(*e*) To develop in India the industry of distillation of wood.

The industrial chemistry of wood, more specially the dry distillation of wood has attained for some years past a considerable importance throughout the whole world. In Europe alone, the capital invested therein exceeds more than 6,000 lakhs of rupees. In some countries, the area occupied by the forests, which serve the pyroligeneous industry, can be measured in hundreds of thousands of hectares (1 hectare equal to 2.47 acres), producing annually hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of wood.

The Customs duty collected on chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials, from 1910-1911 to 1915-1916, in the Presidency of Bombay alone, has been as follows:—

1910-1911	Rs.	9,20,993
1911-1912	„	8,65,067
1912-1913	„	10,01,400
1913-1914	„	9,38,047
1914-1915	„	6,36,385
1915-1916	„	6,85,378
Total	Rs.	50,47,270

The Customs duty being 5 per cent. from 10th March 1894, the total value of the imports of the above mentioned goods comes to more tha Rupees ten crores and a half in 6 years, with an average of Rupees 175 lakhs per annum. It is possible to save for the country, a considerable sum of this enormous amount of money by manufacturing in India, from Indian raw materials, a large amount of these chemicals which are being imported every year.

The project hereinabove outlined is of considerable importance and is capable of immense possibilities. The Directors have, therefore, felt it desirable and beneficial for the Company to develop the project, stage by stage, and to start at first with the manufacture, in a scientific and up-to-date method, of tanning and dyeing extracts from Indian raw material, a branch of the vast industry, of the distillation of wood. These two products are used considerably in India itself. By founding the industry of tanning extracts as a branch of the distillation of wood, not only will it be possible to supply to Indian manufacturers the products they require of a scientifically accurate strength, thus improving greatly their actual production, but it will also be possible to export these products to foreign markets where their commercial value is very well-known.

To carry out the above project, the Company has made arrangements for the installation of a factory at 95, Parel Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay. The factory is working successfully and the results so far obtained are very satisfactory. Part of the present issue of the Company's capital is intended to be applied to the extension of the said factory, with a view to obtain a much larger out-turn especially of tanning and dyeing products.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS:—The qualification of a permanent Director is to be his holding not less than 100 shares, and that of an ordinary Director 50 shares in the Company.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS:—The remuneration of the Directors, permanent as well as ordinary, is to be a commission at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the net profit of the Company during the year, after making all proper allowances and deductions from revenue for working expenses chargeable against profits, but not including the commission payable out of the net profits to the Managing Director and other officers and employees of the Company. The Directors are also entitled to be repaid all reasonable travelling and hotel expenses incurred by them respectively in India in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including their expenses of travelling to or from Board meetings, and also such of the travelling and other expenses incurred outside India as may be sanctioned by the Company in general meeting.

A formal Agreement confirming the said Agreement dated the 5th day of March, 1917, and the appointment of the said A. P. Maurice Magnier as the first Managing Director of the Company will be shortly executed.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment in respect of the present issue of 10,000 preference shares is 5,000 preference shares.

AGREEMENTS:—The following Agreements have been entered into:—

(*a*) The hereinabove mentioned Agreement dated the 5th day of March, 1917, relating to the purchase and acquisition by the Company of the lands in the province of Satary, Goa, as per particulars set out in the Schedule A hereto, and relating to the appointment of the said A. P. Maurice Magnier as the first Managing Director of the Company.
(*b*) The hereinabove mentioned Agreement between the Company and the said A. P. Maurice Magnier confirming the abovementioned Agreement dated the 5th day of March 1917, to be executed as aforesaid.
(*c*) The hereinabove mentioned Agreement between the Company and the said A. P. Maurice Magnier relating to the first option to be given to the Company by the said A. P. Maurice Magnier to take over and work the rights and concessions obtained by him as well as all other the rights and concessions in future to be obtained by him as aforesaid. The draft of the said Agreement has been prepared, and is approved by the Directors and the said A. P. Maurice Magnier and the same will shortly be executed.
(*d*) The Agreement between the Company and Mr. Y. G. Pandit of Bombay relating to the employment of the said Y. G. Pandit as Chief Chemist and Expert of the Company during the period of his natural life. All the researches, inventions, secret processes and work, made, done, carried on or produced by the said Y. G. Pandit during the period of his said employment are to belong solely and absolutely to the Company, and the remuneration of the said Y. G. Pandit as such chief chemist and expert is to be (1) an allowance by way of salary of Rs. 400 per mensem and (2) a royalty on all chemical and other products manufactured under his guidance and with his assistance and sold by the Company, at the rate of 3 per cent. on the selling price thereof. The draft of the said Agreement has been prepared, and is approved by the Directors and the said Y. G. Pandit, and the same will shortly be executed.
(*e*) The Agreement between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. Magnier and Company of the other part relating to the appointment of the said firm as sole selling agents of the Company for a period of 30 years, and also as buying agents of the Company. The remuneration of the said firm as such selling agents is to be a commission at the rate of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the goods, products and produce of the Company, and as such buying agents at the rate of not exceeding 3 per cent. of the buying price of the goods. The draft of the said Agreement has been prepared, and is approved by the said firm and the Directors, and the same will shortly be executed.
(*f*) The Directors, in pursuance of the power given to them under the Articles of Association, have appointed Mr. M. G. Naginawalla, who is one of the Directors of the Company, to hold the office of the Secretary, and he is being paid a remuneration of Rs. 300 per mensem as such Secretary.

Holders of ordinary and preference shares have the same right of voting at meetings of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and of the above Agreement dated the 5th day of March1917, and of the drafts or the copies of the other Agreements hereinabove referred to, and of the papers relating to the said rights and concessions obtained by the said A. P. Maurice Magnier from the Portuguese Government as aforesaid can be inspected at the office of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:—Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded either to the Company's Bankers mentioned therein or to the Company direct, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

BROKERAGE:—Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent. in respect of applications bearing *bona-fide* Brokers' or Bankers' stamps.

Dated at Bombay this twelfth day of June 1918.

The India Culture and Development Works Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under The Indian Companies' Act, 1913.

No.....

Capital Rs. 25,00,000

DIVIDED INTO

1,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each ..... Rs. 1,50,000
23,500 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each ..... Rs. 23,50,000

To the Directors of
THE INDIA CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to The Bank of India, Ltd. / The abovenamed Company the sum of Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share in respect of ..... Preference shares of the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 10th day of June, 1918, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me/us. I/We also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 10 per share on allotment, and the further instalments in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

Signature(s) .....

Name(s) in full .....

Address(es) .....

Description(s) .....

Date..... 1918.

THE INDIA CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS, Co., Ltd.

(BANKERS' OR COMPANY'S RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.)

No.....

RECEIVED the ..... day of .....1918 from .....

the sum of Rs ....

.....being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share on ..... Preference Shares in the abovenamed Company.

For the The Bank of India, Ltd. / The India Culture and Development Works Co., Ltd.

Rs. .....

Accountant
Managing Director

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for the share certificate.)

This form must be sent entire to the Company's Bankers or to the Company direct.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT, GARRISON SERGEANTS MESS, Deolali, will not hold himself responsible for any debts incurred by their Khansamah, Pondoo. 323

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of AUDITOR, salary Rs. 200-25-250, from persons with considerable railway experience.

F. C. NISSEN.
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar, 22nd May, 1918.
4571

NOTICE.

WANTED—TENDERS from reliable Contractors for the supply of 800 tons per month of Boiler Size Wood-fuel of passed quality. Tenders for part quantities will be considered. Delivery Hubli Mills Compound from July, 1918, to June 30th 1919.

Tenders to be sent to the MANAGER, Hubli Mills, Ld., Hubli, Dharwar District, from whom all particulars of conditions may be had. 317

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULSATAR HAJI ABDUL RAHEMAN has contracted to sell to me the undermentioned property and all persons having claims upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at my place of residence at Ada Building, Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras (Redeemed) land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 414-114, New Nos. 2C/13913, E/13617, Old Survey Nos. 373-374, and New Survey Nos. 1a/3500, 1BA/3499, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 4435 (1), Street No. 300, containing by admeasurement (428) four hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the said Haines Road, on the West by the property of Doctor Ambador Barcorro, on the North by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail and on the South by the property of Mahomed Aly Jaferji.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1918.
MOHAMED HAJI VARIM.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DIWALIBAI, widow of Devidas Karsanji has contracted to sell to our client the under-mentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or in respect of the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Jagjivan Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1108, New No. 6281, Old Survey No. 2044 and New Survey No. 709 and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Jagjivan Kika Street, on the north by the property of Valoo Anandji and on the south by the property of Reva Tricam and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 5864 and Street Nos. 137-139 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1918.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
321 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King-Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRANJIVANDAS KALIDAS, late of Bombay, Merchant, Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.

SHIVGANGABAI, widow of the above-named deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Manu, minor son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 13th day of June, 1918.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
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LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 997 OF 1915.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY ..... Plaintiff.

versus

MULJI GIGA AND OTHERS ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1918, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Naran Dhuru Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor and others, on or towards the North by the properties first and secondly described in Lot No. 2, and on or towards the South by the said Naran Dhuru Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 925 (1) and Street Nos. 2 to 8.

LOT No. 2—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street property, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor, on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street property and on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 793-795 and Street Nos. 3-9-1-11-2-10.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property firstly described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Coutinho and others and on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 792 and Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the defendants abovenamed, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1918.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
4236

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND MACHINERY DEALERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, 1918, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), by order of the London Aerograph Printing Works at their works at No. 36, Churney Road and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. H. Karim Baksh and Co.

1 Tenoning machine by F. W. Reynolds.
1 Bandsaw machine by E. S. Hindlay.
1 Bandsaw machine by Wilson Bros.
1 American Lathe 3½ feet.
1 Metal cutting machine for cutting straight and circular.
1 Plain Lathe 3 feet.
1 Forty Horse-Power Engine's Aircompressor.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BOSS STOVES, STEELTRUNKS, TYPEWRITING MACHINE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as, fine silk tapestry lined drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs, sideboards, office writing tables, arm and armless chairs, cashier's table, safe, leather lined and reclining sofas, glassdoor book cases, dumbwaiters, iron and wooden bedsteads, tiled, plain and folding teapoys, crockeryware, etc.

By order of an office concerned—
1 Yost typewriting machine No. 15A visible.
1 Office writing table, 6 arm chairs, typewriting table, etc.

Property of a private gentleman—
1 Baba cradle, one Boss stove with three burners, complete with tank, 2 steel trunks on stands

By order of the concerned—
1 very sweet toned phonograph.
1 harmonium.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 21st June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
TO-NIGHT!
LAST INSTALMENT
FINAL CHAPTERS OF
THE RAILROAD RAIDERS
featuring
HELEN HOLMES

These final episodes are the swiftest—spiciest—most thrilling of all that have gone before

PICTORIAL NEWS
(War Office Official)

The first pictures received here, dealing with the recent developments on the Western front.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the above Cinema regret having to inform their numerous patrons that as they have not received the complete Episodes of the Great Helen Holmes Serial: **"A Lass of the Lumberlands"** and in order not to deprive the thousands of followers of this marvellous production of the North Woods, from **To-morrow** only one Episode will be screened; but to maintain always the highest standard in Cinema, another

GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL WILL COMMENCE TO-MORROW

in conjunction with **"A Lass of the Lumberlands."** This other great serial is entitled:

The Mysterious Black Case

THE FIRST 2 EPISODES IN FOUR PARTS WILL BE SHOWN

THE APARTMENT HOUSE CASE | **THE HIDDEN HANDS**

5,000 Feet of Thrills.

This greatest of all great Mystery Serials outbeats and tops 40 ways even **"Voice on the Wire"** which scored a great success when shown at the above theatre. The shrewdest detectives are engaged to solve the intense mystery. We sincerely advise you not to miss the commencement of this Wonder Serial **To-morrow**

PRIZE!
SATURDAY, AT 5 p. m.
MATINEE

1 Pair Gold Bangles		Box & Reserved Circle
1 ,, ,,	,,	1st Class
1 ,, ,,	,,	2nd Class
1 Watch	for	3rd Class

PRIZE!
SUNDAY, AT 5 p. m. MATINEE.

1 Gold Bangle		Box and Reserve
1 ,,	,,	1st Class
1 ,,	,,	2nd Class
1 Watch	for	3rd Class

AND

A NEW CYCLE at the 7 o'clock Show.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10
Mr. E. H. Du CASSE Re-Presents
"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME"
The Great Dramatic Film. Featuring the late
"SIR HERBERT TREE"
Also the well-known Artists
THE SHIRLEYS
A highly enjoyable treat of high class music on Bells and Chimes.
Sunday's Stupendous Attraction
FIRST FOUR PARTS OF
"MY LADY'S DRESS"
Featuring the Beautiful English Actress
Miss GLADYS COOPER
and the Famous London Actor
Mr. MALCOLM CHERRY
The Greatest Film Production yet to come from England.

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

THE EMPIRE CINEMA

Commencing next Saturday June 22nd
VICTOR HUGO'S
Greatest Masterpiece
"LES MISERABLES"
A new and striking film of the great epic, as produced in America.
NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIME.
SATURDAY AND UNDAY 4, 6, 8, 10 p. m.
MONDAY TO FRIDAY 6, 8, 10 p. m.

TO-NIGHT!
CINEMA PRECIOUS

(NEAR GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
THIRD WEEK.
LAST DAY.
"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"
(4,000 Feet)
Universal Screen Magazine
AND A COMIC FILM IN THE PROGRAMME.
Three Shows Daily: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 21st June
The Intensley Dramatic Musical tale of the East told by Oscar Asche and set to music by Frederick Norton
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
Now Crowding H. M.'s Theatre, London.
SATURDAY, 22nd June
AN OPERETTA IN 3 ACTS
"A WALTZ DREAM"
SUNDAY, 23rd June, at 5-30 p.m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
The Latest London Success
"CARMINETTA"
A Musical Play in 2 Acts.
Plan at Rose & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceeding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

THE EXCELSIOR

This Evening at 6-30 p.m.
"THE RED ALPS"
Story of a Gipsy raid, staged amongst the most beautiful scenery of the world. All other technical details being equally perfect.
AN OLD-WALLED CITY OF BAVARIA
Scenic.
WIFFLES IN DESPAIR.
GAZETTE.

A SHASHING SUCCESS!
Dare-devil feats, reckless risk of life and limb, stupendous climaxes, and hair-breadth escapes, make every chapter of
A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS
unusually thrilling. The whole production is marked by unusual thrills. Audiences sit breathless in their seats as the players risk their lives time and again.
TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST
TO SEE CHAPTERS 3rd & 4th.
AT
CINEMA ELDORADO
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.
TO-MORROW
Complete change of programme.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
OUR NEW PRODUCTION!
Hundreds Turned Away!!
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10
The
GAIETY COMEDY & REVUE CO.
presents
The New Military Comedy with Music
MILITARY MAD
IN 3 ACTS
Produced by
MISS NORA MOORE
Introducing
MISS EILEEN GRACE
Tuneful Music—Melodious Songs
Dainty Dances and Merry Situations.
"What a tangled web we weave
When once we decide to deceive"
THE WIFE WITH A PAST
THE AMOROUS CAPTAIN
THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE
THE WOULD-BE COLONEL
TO DEATH OR GLORY.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
ALIAS
MISS IRENE CASTLE
IN
"SYLVIA OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
A Thrilling Detective Play
of
Fast Action and Thrills.
Even better than "The Mark of Cain Dramatic Mirror.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
IN
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
The most thrilling serial yet.
PATHE'S
HISTORY OF WAR
CHAPTER 17.
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
LATEST.
LOVE, LAUGHS & LATHER
Comedy in 2 parts, by Luke.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra Show Sundays 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
THE LAST DAY
to see the splendid
PATHE DRAMA
"From Jest to Earnest"
OR
"48, AVENUE DE LA OPERA"
GAUMONT GAZETTE AND A WIFFLES COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.
To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
A GIGANTIC "BLUE-BIRD" PHOTO-PLAY
The Treason
A Thrilling Story of Love and Warfare under modern conditions
ALSO SHOWING
The Universal-Screen Magazine and a Screaming Comic.

IN BOMBAY and its suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, **Rs. 8** per piece.

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

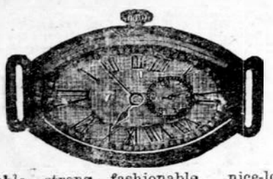
GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (India.)

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

SUPERIOR WRIST WATCHES.



Durable, strong, fashionable, nice-looking and very cheap reliable time-keepers to suit all wrists. Guaranteed for 10 years.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25, 30

NICKEL CASE RADIUM DIAL Rs. 18, 24, 27, 30, 33.

SILVER, Rs. 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 35.

SILVER RADIUM DIAL, Rs. 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 35, 40.

Fine English Leather given free with every watch.

Thousands have been sold up to this time.

Apply to the Manager,

THE IQBAL WATCH Co.

Brandrath Road, LAHORE.

DO NOT RUN

Hither and Thither but be cool and self composed !!!

When **Cholera** breaks out in a family, what the house-holder will do ? he must administer at once

DR. S. K. BURMAN'S

Extract of **CAMPHOR**, the best and most effective Cholera Prevention of the age.

Price annas 4 per phial.

Packing and Postage 1 to 4 5 annas.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,

5, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.

Agent:—**A. M. THAKKAR,**

122, Princess St., Fida Bld., BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address—"CAMPHOR."

BIG TYPES: SUPERIOR PAPER: NEAT GET UP

POPE JOAN

THE FEMALE PONTIFF.

by

G. W. M. REYNOLDS

in three parts. Price Rs. 1-8-0

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS OR

BOOKS & NEWS AGENCY, AHMEDABAD

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS.

KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-15-0 for 3 bottles

V. P. EXTRA.

Sole Agents :

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 153, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	250
" " Sales of East Indian	17,000
" " Imports	21.93
Mid. Americans spot trading value	28.82
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	26.69
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 24.68 / Oct. 24.20 / Jan. 28.30 / July 23.75 / Oct.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

Liverpool, June 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " Sales of East Indian	25,000
" " Imports	24.11
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value	28.82
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	25.97
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 24.28 / Oct. 23.74 / Jan.
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	July Not quoted. / Oct. 23.38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.55—5
July	21.98—2
Aug.	20.97—8
Sept.	19.98—7
Oct.	19.42—8

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20.86 } +4
June-July	20.88 }

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.50+ 5
July	22.00+10
August	21.03+ 3
September	20.05— 1
Oct.	19.50+ 3

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20.92 } +14
June-July	20.84 }

Liverpool, June 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.40—10
July	21.72—27
Aug.	20.65—38
Sept.	19.71—34
Oct.	19.18—32

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	20.86 } +4
June-July.	20.88 }

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	29.05 } Unchgd.
July	28.70 }

Liverpool, June 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	29.05 } Unchgd.
July	28.70 }

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 17th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.23
" " Fully Good	16.98
" " Fine	17.48
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.56
" " " Fully Good	18.31
" " " Fine	18.81
" Broach Good	20.62
" " Fully Good	20.87
" " Fine	21.12
" Scinde Good	16.23
" " Fully Good	16.98
" " Fine	17.48

Liverpool, June 18th.

M G Bengal Good	16.38
" " Fully Good	17.13
" " Fine	17.63
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.71
" " " Fully Good	18.46
" " " Fine	18.96
" Broach Good	20.77
" " Fully Good	21.02
" " Fine	21.27
" Scinde Good	16.37
" " Fully Good	17.02
" " Fine	17.62

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	26.49+14
" " Oct.	24.53—29
Spot Cotton at New York	30.50+10
" " Orleans	31.25+25
Futures at New Orleans July	27.97— 8
" " Oct.	23.69—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½ } Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47 }
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3%	54½—½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.18½ Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, June 17th.

5½% 1925—1928	£87½ } Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£99½ }
5% New	£93½ }

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheats—No change.

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Rold Aliost Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Gunzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED:

Linseed under Control. Prices made by agreement not obtainable.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers	14
do. do. July-Sept. Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	18/6

Tone:—Business probable if tonnage available.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Value	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Sellers	2/2½

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 20.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July was Rs. 693. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 691, the tone being easier and the rate soon declined to Rs. 686/87. Owing to a holiday the Marwadis did not attend at Colaba, and the bazaar closed at 3-30 p.m. for forward delivery as under. It will reopen to-night as usual.

The ready market at Colaba was open, and was quiet but steady with only a very moderate enquiry. The demand ran chiefly on stapled kinds and high class cotton.

QUOTATIONS 3-30 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	687
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	"	690
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	725
" " Westerns	"	"	695

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 20TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		570	535	495	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		565	530		"
M.G. Muthia		575	545		"
Sawginned Dharwar				707	"
M.G. Westerns				718	"
M.G. Coompta				732	"
M.G. Bagalkot				723	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			718		"
M.G. Anjar			733		"
M.G. Mundra			743		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			713		"
Laktar Ginned			713		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				730	"
M.G. Broach		698	686	676	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 19th June 1918.

Cotton	7,325 bales.
Wheat	21,692 cwts.
Linseed	12,674 "
Rape, &c	361 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	157 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	616 "
Rice	36,819 "
Myrabollams	1,272 "
Cottonseed	1,650 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	13,532 "
Jowar	437 "
Maize	667 "
Barley	13,064 "

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential. *Particulars Free.*

THE HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 20th 1918.—6-30 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36		7 11 0
" " Cawnpore 70-36	53 0 0	7 11 0
" Karachi Bansis		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	
" " Cawnpore	7 6 0	
" " Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
" Thin	7 9 0	7 15 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	78 0 0	
" Gajar 75.25		
" Gajar 50.58		
" Black		
Poppyseed, White	10 12 0	
Groundnut	43 0 0	
Mowraseed	4 0 0	
Barley	36 8 0	
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 12 0

Forward	Rs. as. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 12 3
Linseed Sept.	9 1 6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 20th 1918

	Rate per lb As. ps.
Davids No. 10	16—12
Shapurji No. 10	14—12
Simplex No. 10	14—11
Edward No. 10	14—11
Light Houses No. 6½	12— 7

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	23½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong "	216
Shanghai	308
Japan	140½
Singapore	166½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-13-0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 18-9-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 108-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 108-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/26.
3 Months' Sight Draft, 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 216½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 308.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 203½.
3 Months' Sight Franc, Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 138½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore, Rs. 158½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 90.
3½ per cent. Paper, 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1925, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened weak, but recovered during the course of the day and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2220, Swan 740, Standard 2065, Simplex 950, Shapurji 141-4, Pearls 667-8, New Greats 377-8, Madhowji 2740, Luxmi Cotton 1850, Kohinoor 1565, Kasturchand 1400, Indore-Malwa 362-8, Indian Bleaching 200, Finlay 545, Fazulbhoy 922-8, Currimbhoy 417-8, Crescent 280, Century 495, Central India 2685, Bombay United 992-8, Bombay Dyeing 1545, Advance 1415, Bundi 22, Central Mining 40, Indian Cement 340, Katni ordinary 240, Katni deferred 1265, Shivrajpur 42-8, Tata old deferred 1185, Alcocks 740, Bombay-Burma 600, Bombay Tramway 372-8, Bombay Steam 317-8 and Tata Hydro 1250.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2220, Swan 730, Standard 2060, Simplex 950, Shapurji 140, Pearls 665, New Greats 375, Madhowji 2740, Luxmi Cotton 1860, Kohinoor 1565, Kasturchand 1430, Indore-Malwa 360, Indian Bleaching 200, Finlay 545, Fazulbhoy 920, Currimbhoy 417-8, Crescent 280, Century 500, Central India 2685, Bombay United 990, Bombay Dyeing 1525, Advance 1460, Bundi 22, Central Mining 40, Indian Cement 340, Katni ordinary 245, Katni deferred 1260, Shivrajpore 43, Tata old deferred 1180, Alcocks 750, Bombay-Burma 590, Bombay Tramway 372-8, Bombay Steam 320, Bombay Telephone 195 and Tata Hydro 1260.

Tel. No. 3856. Tele. "Aminbros."

National Glass Works.

Agents:—

AMIN BROS & CO.,

174, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The secret

VANHELLER

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.

1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 " " Re. 1-8.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAR LOAN.

BONDS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at par in 1927.
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at par in 1923.
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

PRICE OF ISSUE Rs. 100 PER CENT.

Interest up to 14th September, 1918, will be paid to you in advance.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY at its Head Office and Branches will, on and after 3rd June, supply you with any of the above War Bonds in pieces of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. No Application Forms are required.

You are invited to come to the Bank to make your investment any business day between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. (Saturdays, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.)

Burgoynes

SUPPLY DRUGS & CHEMICALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

It is acknowledged that upon the purity of the blood depends the general health of the whole system and the majority of the ills to which mankind is heir, can be traced to impoverished blood. These can be avoided by that greatest of all remedies for disorders of the blood.

Burgoyne's Iodised SARSAPARILLA

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

and should be taken in all cases of Eruptions of the Skin (which is a sign of poverty of the blood), Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scurvy, Scrofula, Boils, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Ulcers, Leg Sores and constitutional Syphilitic Disorders all of which will yield gradually to its beneficial action.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

Charles W. White, Bombay. Sole representative of BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Ltd., EAST HAM, LONDON.

"BURGOYNE for PURITY."

The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.

The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.

There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE **CORDIAL** must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

but be sure you get **ROSE'S**

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f-8-17

JUST UNPACKED

FROZOCOLOGNE

(SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE)

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART

HORNBY ROW FORT

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The disturbance off Konkan coast persists. The Arabian Sea monsoon has weakened on the coast, but extended into north Deccan. The bay current is active chiefly in Burma, and north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, west coast of the peninsula, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces north, and Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces and east Rajputana. Principal amounts are:—Akyab, five inches; Rangoon and Gauhati, one and a half; Cherrapunji, four; Tezpur and Bogra, two; Purnea, one; Mount Abu, one and a half; Neemuch and Ratnagiri, two; Bombay, five; Malegaon and Belgaum, one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bombay Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.623 Inches
Temperature of Air	77.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8 "
Dew Point	75.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.930 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum do. do.	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	176 Miles.
Fall of Rain	4.45 Inch.
Total fall during month	7.82 "
Do. do. year	20.45 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 20th June 1918	1.17 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	June					June				
Thur	20	m	8	43	25	3	20	m	1	47	18	1
			9	4	24	8			2	20a	21	3
Fri	21	m	9	34	25	11	21	m	2	35	17	5
			8	45a	24	11			3	20a	20	10
Sat.	22	m	10	17	26	10	22	m	3	18	16	9
			9	4a	25	4			4	10a	20	4
Sun.	22	m	10	57	27	9	23	m	3	59	16	1
			10	28a	25	10			4	55a	19	9
Mon.	24	m	11	36	28	6	24	m	4	39	15	6
			11	13a	26	3			5	37a	19	2
Tues	25		0	14a	29	0	25	m	5	19	15	2
			11	56a	26	8			6	17a	18	8
Wed	26		0	51a	29	3	26	m	5	59	15	0
									6	56a	18	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset:
June 20 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 21 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 22 (Saturday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 23 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 24 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter 2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon 9d. 8h. 32.7m. a.m.
First quarter 16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon 24d. 4h. 8.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 20th June, 1918, was 29.843 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th June, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Hissar and in excess at Delhi. Temperature is below the average in the extreme north and above it at night in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi and in excess at Allahabad. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has occurred at Mount Abu and Kotah, the former receiving 1.77in. and the latter 0.26in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal generally in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 2.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Indore and night temperature at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.43in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0.41in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north-east of the reporting area. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect generally; night temperature is locally below the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in the north Konkan it has been heavy; Bombay has had 5.34in., Ratnagiri 2.14in., Mormugao 0.58in. and Karwar 0.73in. Skies are overcast generally. Day temperature is below normal except at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Belgaum reports 1.00in., Malegaon 0.88in., Bijapur 0.14in., Poona 0.11in., Hyderabad 0.15in., Nizamabad 0.50in. and Aurangabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the South Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression off Bombay appears to have moved away from the coast. Rainfall has been general on the west coast, in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in Central India West, the south of Rajputana and the north of the Central Provinces. A few showers are also reported from the north Madras Coast. The sea is rough on the west coast as far north as Mormugao.

Rainfall may decrease in the north Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and extend into Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 20th of June, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th June)	88.0	79.2	58	..	..	..
Jask	97.8	82.1	56	..	..	—0.07
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	102.4	84.2	39	..	..	—9.14
Do. (19th June)	100.3	85.6	77	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.8	89.0	58	..	..	—0.35
Rawalpindi	100.1	71.7	34	..	2.18	+1.38
Lahore	108.3	83.8	61	..	1.52	+0.78
Hissar	110.5	81.7	35	..	0.17	—0.76
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	104.0	81 3	78	..	1.04	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.5	86.3	54	..	0.91	+0.12
Mainpuri	104.8	84.1	57	..	0.89	—0.24
Jhansi	104.8	85.3	63	..	1.40	—0.05
Cawnpore	97.6	83.3	70	..	3.09	+1.87
Allahabad	91.7	79.8	81	..	7.59	+6.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.9	84.6	65	..	0	—0.08
Karachi	89.8	82.0	79	..	0	—9.22
Ajmer	103.6	84.4	56	..	0	—0.91
Jaipore	103.5	83.8	45	..	0	—0.95
Kotah	105.6	84.6	47	0.26	0.26	—0.98
Mount Abu	85.2	68.4	84	1.77	2.45	+0.53
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	98.0	80.3	70	..	0	—0.73
Dwarka	90.3	82.1	74	..	0	—0.97
Veraval	85.8	82.3	79	0.15	..	—3.31
Rajkot	99.0	76.3	68	0.03	0.46	—1.66
Bhavnagar Para	97.6	81.8	84	..	0.07	—3.17
Surat	94.1	77.7	88	0.01	0.35	—3.68
Ahmedabad	101.2	82.3	74	..	0.30	—2.44
Deesa	104.4	79.6	64	0.02	0.02	—0.65
Neemuch	96.7	72.9	83	0.20	4.91	+3.32
Indore	89.3	72.9	85	0.04	2.52	—0.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	73.9	81	0.43	3.53	+0.34
Saugor	100.0	74.2	67	0.05	2.06	—0.31
Hoshangabad	89.3	71.2	89	0.41	4.58	+1.85
Khandwa	92.0	75.6	76	..	1.74	—1.15
Akola	91.2	75.7	73	..	1.42	—2.06
Amraoti	91.6	75.4	80	0.01	2.43	—0.53
Nagpur	88.9	74.3	87	0.01	9.63	+4.49
Chanda	91.5	78.0	78	0.04	5.53	+1.39
Raipur	85.0	72.6	90	0.08	21.83	+17.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	76.4	93	5.34	9.16	—2.14
Ratnagiri	80.1	73.9	91	2.14	13.53	—7.24
Marmugao	81.0	..	95	0.58	12.16	—10.05
Karwar	83.7	75.1	83	0.73	15.80	—11.51
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.8	72.9	78	0.88	0.88	—2.47
Ahmednagar	93.1	69.1	67	..	0	—4.07
Poona	85.0	70.8	84	0.11	0.29	—3.29
Sholapur	89.3	69.7	73	..	0.60	—2.93
Bijapur	93.3	69.4	73	0.14	0.16	—2.66
Belgaum	73.6	67.3	95	1.00	1.87	—3.70
Aurangabad	92.2	70.7	76	0.10	0.53	—3.35
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.4	73.5	74	0.50	1.93	—1.60
Hyderabad	95 5	72.2	74	0.15	1.31	—1.91
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.0	75.3	86	0.65	18.84	—8.05
Calicut	84.4	76.3	89	0.10	10.17	—14.85
Cochin	85.7	75.9	78	0.04	11.61	—8.45
Colombo	85.5	78.6	85	0.01	4.26	—2.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE						
Masulipatam	98.3	78.1	..	0.10	1.11	—1.99
Bellary	90.1	76.5	64	..	0.16	—1.28
Cuddapah	93.1	78.7	52	..	0.46	—1.47
Madras	99.8	80.4	58	0.04	1.48	+0.19
Bangalore	83.8	65.3	77	..	1.35	—1.04
Coimbatore	88.3	72.2	72	..	0.09	—1.28
Trichinopoly	100.5	79.0	45	..	1.21	+0.23
Negapatam	95.3	79.9	68	..	0.96	+0.16

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in the Konkan and the Karnatak. More rain is generally needed. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing of kharif crops progressing everywhere except in Gujarat. Picking of cotton is nearing completion in Panch Mahals, Kaira, Baroda and Cutch. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Konkan and the Deccan but were generally steady elsewhere.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Wednesday, the 19th instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Mid. & Low. Colaba ..	1	1
Dhobi Talao	2	0
Mahalakshmi	1	0
Tarwadi	1	1
Total	5	2
SMALL-POX	2	2
CHOLERA	Nil	
	1918.	1917. 1916.
Total Mortality ..	92	75 68

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 8th June 1918.

Bombay City 35; Surat District 1; Thana District—Bandra 20; Satara District 10; Poona District 5; Ratnagiri District 1; Belgaum District 13; Dharwar District 12; Bijapur District 10; Kanara District 9; Karachi District—Karachi City 30; Hyderabad City 2; other places in Hyderabad District 1; Sukkur District 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 20; Akalkote State 5; Savantvadi State 1; Mandvi 8; other places in Cutch State 1; Mangrol 7; Verawal 21; other places in Kathiawar Agency 15; total 228.

A PATHAN'S SEVENTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Gulamnabi Nasimkhan, a Pathan, with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 65, from the pocket of Sinia Naya, a tindal. It appeared that the complainant was boarding a tram car at Pydhownie on Wednesday evening, when the accused was seen removing the purse from his pocket and was seized and handed over to the police. The accused was convicted, and, as he had six previous convictions, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

6 WEEKS FOR ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPUIM.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at the Mazagon Police Court, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged one Thale Matru with possessing 82 tolas of opium without a license. The Excise authorities, on information received that the accused was selling large quantities of opium to Chinamen, kept a watch on him and arrested him on the Bapty Road and the opium was found on him. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

350-18—Captain and V. Surana Dalal & Co. a firm v. Belasseeram Thakurseedas a firm, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

502-18—Motichand & D. Chhotalal Vadilal a firm v. Visheswar Manilal a firm.

512-18—Suraimal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Unkarji Kashturchand a firm.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

188-17—Captain & V. Frank Jacob Iny v. Nissim Isaac Bekhar, Wadia G & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMER.'S REPORT.

690-09—Mulla & M, Mirza Bahadur Beig v. Bhagirathibai widow & ors, In pereon.

308-11—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Hiramal a firm v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Little & Co.

1084-13—Sabnis & G, Atmaram Ganpat Gholup v. Ganpat Manaji Gholup & anr, Judah & S.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

O S 609-18—Little & Co., The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. & anr v. Rustomji Byramji Jeejebhoy & ors, Mer K & Co., Ch d. 14-6-18.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Bhaishanker K & G, In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. Girdharlal Harilal Metha Liquidator, Parties Concerned, J S d 16-3-18, Part Heard, 17-6-18.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Jehangir and S Mahadev Atmaram Joshi—Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi—Respondent G B Pandya. Notice dated 1-3-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part heard, 2-4-18.

O. S. 736-17—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla and M., Payne and Co., Captain and V., Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co., Ch S dated 19-7-17.

S C 1391-17.—Malvi M R and Co., Bai Sundrabai widow v Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia & Co.

FATAL SEQUEL TO QUARREL.

A CARTMAN'S SUDDEN END,

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Mahadu Ananda, a cart driver, aged about 25 years. Gulam Hoosein Rahim, a Mogul, tea shop-keeper, who is alleged to have assaulted the deceased, was present at the inquest with his pleader, Mr. Dinshaw F. Dastur. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased was driving his cart along Imambara Road at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, when the cart caught a curtain on the shop of Gulam Hoosein. It was alleged, Gulam got angry at this, picked up a big bamboo and aimed a blow at the deceased, which missed him. Gulam aimed another blow, and the deceased fell on the road and his cart passed over him. The deceased was picked up and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of death from multiple fracture of the ribs and internal hoemorrhage due to the deceased, having been run over by his own cart off which he fell when struck with a bamboo by Gulam Hoosein.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN.

THROAT CUT BY UNKNOWN HAND.

The dead body of a Mahomedan male, name unknown, aged aobut 40 years, was found lying in a "wadi" at Wadala on Wednesday evening. Information was given to the police, and they went to the spot and instituted enquiries. The deceased was found dressed in a black coat, white shirt white trousers, patent leather boots and a gold embroidered cap and a red handkerchief were found lying near him. Subsequently, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, when Dr. Arthur Powell, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, said he found the throat of the deceased cut by an extensive wound nine inches long, which had cut into the bones of the neck and severed all the blood vessels. At least two cuts were made in that wound. There were also several cuts on the hands which were made during life. There were other wounds, which were made after death. Death, in his opinion, was due to the wound on the throat. All those wounds could not have been self-inflicted. The wounds on the hands could have been caused by the deceased making efforts in self-defence.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

TWO POLICE BATTALIONS TO BE RAISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

It has been decided to raise two police battalions of infantry in the Punjab, one for general service and one as a reserve battalion for the purpose of garrison duty and internal security.

At Bankok on Juue 13th a law was promulgated making it compulsory for private schools to register and teach the Siamese language and good citizenship. It affects the Chinese schools throughout Siam.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 20.)

Mr. Nathalal Kashiram Bhatt, Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of the Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from 3rd May, 1918, Mr. R. L. Mackenzie Wallis to be Research Chemist to the Director of Industries, Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the term of the temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem, for a further period of six months from the date on which it expired, and to appoint Mr. Jivatram Pritamdas Chandnani thereto.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the term of the temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem, for a period of nine months from the date on which it expired and to appoint Mr. Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Ojha thereto, pending relief by Mr. Sydney J. Mirza.

With effect from 9th November 1917 in consequence of the reversion of Mr. Nabi Baksh Muhammad Husain to the regular line—

Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan to revert as Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Hotchand Chandumal to revert as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. C. Judd to revert as Acting Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 28th November 1917, vice Mr. Jessasing Kimatsing retired—

Mr. Menghraj Hardasmal Kalvani to be substantive "pro tem." Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Narbheram Mancharam Joshi to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan to be substantive "pro tem." Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Hotchand Chandumal to be substantive "pro tem." Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. R. A. Nadkarni.

Mr. Mangharam Chandiram to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. C. Judd to be substantive "pro tem." Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Mangharam Chandiram.

With effect from 5th December 1917 vice Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan proceeded on Foreign Service—

Rao Bahadur Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri to be substantive "pro tem." Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Krishnaji Hari Gokhale to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Solomon Ezra Reuben to be substantive "pro tem." Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. K. H. Gokhale.

Mr. Krishna Raddi Basappa Bhandrapur to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 7th December 1917 in consequence of the reversion of Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia to the regular line—

Mr. Solomon Ezra Reuben to revert as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 4th January 1918 vice Mr. Ramchandra Vishwanath Gadgil retired—

Mr. Joseph F. Lobo to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal to be substantive "pro tem." Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Joseph F. Lobo.

Mr. Ghulam Mastafa Muhammad Usman Isani to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Solomon Ezra Reuben to be substantive "pro tem." Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Ghulam Mastafa Muhammad Usman Isani.

With effect from 5th January 1918 vice Mr. Sadhusing Morusing retired—

Mr. H. St. Clair Smith to be Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Motabhai Sunderrav Jayakar to be substantive "pro tem." Third Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. H. St. Clair Smith.

Mr. Atmaram Krishna Nulkar to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Revansiddappa Basavaneppa Kittur to be substantive "pro tem." Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. A. K. Nulkar.

Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavle to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. A. H. Dracup to be substantive "pro tem." Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. R. S. Athavle.

Mr. Chetanram Tahilram Lala to be substantive "pro tem." Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. A. H. Dracup on Military Duty.

Mr. Makhdum Nuruddin Muhammad Anwar Sidiki to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins retiring:—

Mr. J. E. P. Curry to be Shipping Master, Bombay.

Mr. H. M. Robottom to be Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, on probation, pending further orders.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Assistant Surgeon P. A. Cordeiro, L.M. & S., Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, is extended by one day.

Mr. Salman Badr-ud-in Tyabji, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation District, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders, vice Mr. Parashuram Krishna Chitale, I.S.O., L.C.E., deceased.

Mr. Poyamoni Nagaswami Natesha Ayyar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for one month and eight days with effect from the 13th June 1918 or the subsequent date of relief.

On return from leave Mr. Vyankatesh Gopal Shete, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Southern Sanitary District, vice Mr. Natesha Ayyar or until further orders. Pending Mr. Shete's arrival, Mr. Mangesh Nilkant Nadgauda, L.C.E., Supervisor, should hold charge of the district.

The Hon. the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant Mr. K. A. Bhojwani, Bar-at-Law, Acting 1st Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, privilege leave from 17th to 29th June 1918, both days inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Talukdari Settlement Officer and also to do duty as Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi.

Mr. J. B. Anding, Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh Sub-division, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Narayan Ganesh Mohile to act as Lecturer in Physics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. Hasmanram Karpurram Mehta, proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

The following promotions are made, subject to his Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain—Clement Ayerst Beyts.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—Gilbert Wiles, Tom Dobson, Ernest Edwin Coombs, Edwin Verney Richards, Francis William Marrs.

The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to his Majesty's approval:—

To be Second-Lieutenants—George Henry Thiselton-Dyer, and George Monteath.

Mr. Abdul Hak Abdullah Shaikh to be Special Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla Schools in Lower Sind, on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed Ghulamally to be Special Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla Schools in Upper Sind, on Rs. 200 per mensem.

NEXT CONFERENCE OF PRINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

It is understood that the 7th November is fixed for the next Conference of the Ruling Princes at Delhi.

BHULESHWAR TANK.

HINDU OPPOSITION TO FILLING IT UP.

A preliminary meeting of some leading Hindu citizens of Bombay was convened yesterday evening at Madhav Bag, to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality to fill in the Bhuleshwar Tank situate near the Shri Bhuleshwar and other temples.

There was a large attendance of the Hindus at the meeting, over which Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjewandas was elected to preside. Mr. Tribhowandas explained why the meeting was convened by giving a short history of the whole question. After Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati had also spoken on the subject, Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya moved a resolution appointing a committee to hold a public meeting of the Hindu community to consider what steps should be taken so that the Bhuleshwar Tank may not be filled up and that the same be allowed to remain in a sanitary condition. Mr. Bulabhai Kahandas seconded the resolution. Mr. Mangaldas Gopalji, Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji spoke in support of the resolution and the same was carried unanimously. It was announced that this public meeting would be convened on Sunday next, the 23rd instant, at Madhav Baug, at 4 p.m. (B. T.). The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chair.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. SARASWAT C.C.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Saraswat Club made their first appearance against the Poona Gymkhana in their opening match of the season, which was played at Poona on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., in fine weather. The play on both days was commenced at 1-30 p.m. The Poona Gymkhana having won the toss, elected to bat first and scored 188 runs, Majors Warden and Laverton and Mr. Coombs were the chief contributors, having 39, 38, and 34 runs respectively to their credit. The Saraswat Club, which wast captained by the Hindu skipper, Mr. M. D. Pai, replied in their first innings with 235 runs. Messrs. M. D. Pai, D. K. Telang, V. V. Kantak and R. K. Telang, were the chief scorers, having contributed 53, 43, 40 and 39 runs respectively.

In their 2nd innings the Gymkhana contributed 152 runs for 7 wickets when their skipper Major Drayson, at the request of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who was witnessing the game for over three hours sportingly closed the innings, allowing the opponents to score 105 runs in exactly an hour's time. Majors Drayson, and Laverton gave a good exhibition of their, batting, having compiled between them 130 runs—67 and 63 runs respectively. The Saraswats in their 2nd venture compiled 102 runs till the time. Mr. M. D. Pai was the only batsman who played the Gymkhana bowling with confidence and showed an uphill game contributing 54 runs. He displayed a very good exhibition of his batting and seemed to be in his best form. He received a great ovation from all the spectators and his Excellency in particular.

The bowling honours from the Poona Gymkhana go to Capt. Morgan who captured 4 wickets for 29 runs. From the Saraswats Mr. R. A. Wagle bowled remarkably well, capturing 6 wickets for 45 runs. Mr. Kantak took the bowling honours capturing 4 wickets for 20 runs in the 2nd innings. Thus the match ended in a draw in favour of the Saraswats.

BEHAVIOUR IN THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I trust you will favour me with a little space in your esteemed paper for publication of this letter. I read with no great surprise an article that appeared in the "Chronicle" in its issue of 15th instant over the nom-de-plume "Disgusted", describing the disgraceful behaviour of some officers of his Majesty's Forces at the Excelsior Theatre on the night of the 13th instant. I have personally witnessed such scenes before and I feel constrained to say that those in authority seem to be incapable of thrusting under foot what now seems to be a growing evil of the day. A soldier, as everybody knows now-a-days, is supposed to be an emblem of discipline. How much more then should be expected of the "officer", who has to ingrain discipline in his subordinates? And to see such intolerably bad behaviour of men of the commissioned rank of his Majesty's Forces at theatres, picture shows and other places of public entertainment is to say the least most discreditable to the Army. Cannot the Military authorities eradicate this evil? I shall now describe what I witnessed on Friday, 15th June, 1918, at the Palace of Varieties during the 6-30 show. I may mention that I took my seat at about 6-20. At about 6-25, half a dozen or so of these so-called "officers" entered the auditorium from the entrance which to a person facing the stage exists at the left hand side. This gave me the impression that they must have had "refreshments" before and consequently had to use the nearest entrance. This done, they occupied stall seats nearest the stage. Now at this theatre, "big" placards on either side of the stage, as well as in other places inside the auditorium, are hung with the following words:—"Smoking strictly prohibited." But do you think this in any way affected our friends? No. They smoked cigarettes quite freely. They were probably under the impression that those notices were meant only for "Privates" and others, and not for officers of the Army. Now, what ate the door-keepers there for? If door-keepers and ushers have not the neck to approach these presumptuous and conceited men and point the law out to them, cannot they bring this to the notice of the Manager on the spot?—Yours, etc.,

"FED UP."

June 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reference to letter signed "Disgusted" in your columns a few days ago. I am more than pleased to have read the same for it is as our friend says high time the authorities took steps against that humbuzing nonsense which is so frequent amongst officers. They are continually preaching to Tommy Atkins about their behaviour but it is high time they altered their own. Hoping, this will act as a sort of second evidence to the matter and that the authorities will take action against the Hooligans in the future.—Yours, etc.,

A SOLDIER OF NO. 5 RESERVE BATTN.

Sanction has been given for the formation of a school at Calcutta for the training of railway telegraph signallers for service overseas.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Exhibition of Designs of Houses for Working Classes, Improvement Trust Office, 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, June 23.

Public meeting of Hindus to consider question of filling up Bhuleshwar Tank, Madhav Baug, 4 p.m. (B.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 21st June, 1918.

THE AWAKENING OF CHIMANLAL.

"The awakening of Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad" might be a suitable title for the address delivered by the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University on the occasion of the opening of the Surat Arts College. One might have supposed that the occasion was one which offered an opportunity for an appropriate dissertation, not only on the aims of education, but travelling widely over the whole of the problems of education in this country and especially those which face us in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Chimanlal is an authority on these things and the occasion of the opening of this new college,—and the circumstances which have produced it,—one would have thought would have been particularly inviting to his mind. It is true that an honest review of the situation would have brought him into a line of criticism of Government policy, but it is possible to skate over thin ice and Mr. Chimanlal, we have no doubt, could have accomplished this feat and, at the same time, presented his expectant audience with some helpful reflections on the educational situation. Instead of this, after being treated to some perfunctory platitudes on the "real aim" of college education, filled out with the inevitable quotation of what somebody else has "truly said," they were given a lecture on their duty towards the Government during the war, a subject irrelevant to the occasion and on which Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad is not likely to be recognised by anyone at the present moment as an authority. One can almost hear, while reading the report, the sigh of relief with which our worthy Vice-Chancellor of the University turned aside from his platitudes about the aims of education, to repeat the cant, to which he has become a recent convert, about the need for political silence at this time and the cessation of all political agitation. Mr. Chimanlal has become an adherent of the "eternal verities" and "trust to Providence" school. We are not to think of such a thing as our demand for responsible Government at the present moment. There is no time for anything but concentration on the war, we must sink all differences and "if we play our part ungrudgingly, how irresistible will be our demand!"

It would be interesting to know when Mr. Chimanlal began to entertain these self-sacrificing sentiments. Was it before or after he took the most active part in drawing up the famous memorandum of the Nineteen? Was it before or after he lent his adherence to the resolution of the Bombay and Lucknow Congresses which formulated the demand for responsible Government and ordered the conduct of active propaganda throughout the country? May we remind him that in the Autumn of 1916, when he thought fit to join in producing the manifesto of the nineteen members, and played a very pressing part in pushing forward the Indian demand, the Empire was not in less danger than it is at the present moment. If anything, the actual danger is less at this moment, unless one is determined to be a panicist. But did he then stand forth and rebuke his colleagues with such words as, "We must first do our utmost to ensure the stability and existence of the British Empire in which we claim equal partnership and of those principles of freedom and liberty that we want to see applied to our country?" He did not. He realised as all sensible and patriotic citizens of India and members of the Empire realise, that the two things are inseparable, that the stability and existence of the great British Empire depend as much on the certainty that the principles of freedom and liberty are applied to this country, as well as to others, as the defeat of the external aggressor. And sensible and patriotic men see nothing unpatriotic and nothing inconsistent, but rather a patriotic duty, in carrying on their constitutional struggle for the one, while they are ready to give every assistance to the Government in the other. But Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad takes upon himself to rebuke by implication the activities of those who are now carrying on the good work which he helped to begin nearly two years ago. It is true that his own activity lasted but a little while. Since then he has been, apparently, in a state of somnolence,—possibly hypnotised by alluring dreams that are not vouchsafed to ordinary men,—and has only now suddenly awakened to discover that he is at one with his friend the Governor in the view that political agitation for freedom and liberty is very, very wrong in these critical times!

In the meanwhile things have been happening. If Mr. Chimanlal will take the trouble to read the speeches in Parliament, which followed on the release of Mrs. Besant and the announcement of August 20th last,—which does not constitute, by the way, a "solemn promise by our Sovereign and the British Parliament," which is a figment of his imagination,—he will discover that the Viceroy and Government of India realised and recognised the legitimacy, the reasonableness and inevitability of the agitation that has been carried on in this country during the war for the grant of responsible Government, and that among many other authorities, even so austere a Conservative as Lord Curzon had to remind people of the school to which Mr. Chimanlal now belongs, that you cannot enchain the world forces that this great struggle with its awakening impulses has unloosed. And Mr. Montagu has come and gone and heard Mr. Chimanlal as well as others. In a few days we are to be presented with Mr. Montagu's scheme of reforms. What does Mr. Chimanlal propose that the country should do? Take no notice of it and tell the Government to get on with the war and not bother us with these things? We must say frankly that at such a moment, on the eve of a decision by the British electorate which is so profoundly to affect the destinies of the people of this country, to stand on a platform and prate about the need for sinking all differences and leaving Indian freedom to take care of itself, or to depend upon prospective gratitude for deeds done in the war, is positively disgraceful. There are signs enough that Mr. Montagu's report will outline a scheme of reform, far from compliance with the demand to which the country and Mr. Setalvad are committed. The inspired articles appearing in the English press show us that it is proposed to treat India as a political kindergarten. We can get on with the war, we can defend our hearths and homes if a blundering, bungling, arrogant and self-opinionated bureaucracy will let us, but we have also to defend our internal liberty and freedom and to make those in whose hands the issue lies understand that kindergarten reforms are not what Indians want or will accept. Discussion, agitation and the fighting out of differences is essential and inevitable. The British Parliament, has found time, in spite of the preoccupations of the war, to discuss and carry out epoch-making constitutional reforms in the United Kingdom. The pretence that India should not be allowed full freedom to discuss and agitate for her reforms is ludicrous. The forces have been unloosed and neither the petulant scolding of Lord Willingdon nor the pretentious pipings of his political entourage can enchain them.

VANDE MATARAM!

We have received a copy of an amusing—and amazing—letter ("C. A. No. 25 of 1918"), which Mr. C. V. Varadechariar, Pleader, Conjeeveram, has received from "W. Scott Brown, Esquire, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, and Sub-Collector of Chingleput." It runs as follows:

"Sir,—In examining the records in B. C. Nos. 1701 ta 1707 of 1917, on the file of the Bench Court, Conjeeveram, the undersigned observed a letter dated 17-1-1918, addressed by you to the President of the Bench Court, requesting an adjournment in the gambling case. The letter bears the heading 'Vande Mataram.'

"2. I presume that it was only by oversight that paper with such a heading was put in in a Court of law which has nothing to do with political considerations. You will, I believe, realise the undesirability of such a proceeding and I hoped you will guard against its repetition in any Court within my jurisdiction."

Mr. Scott Brown's disclaimer that his court "has nothing to do with political considerations," and his anxiety to save his "jurisdiction" from the corroding effects of such an invasion do him justice. At the same time it is clear that, in the case under notice, his hyper-sensitiveness, rather than anyone else's aberration, has been responsible for the importing of "political considerations" into the otherwise doubtless tranquil atmosphere of his court and jurisdiction. "Vande Mataram" is a motto that now appears on the notepaper of thousands of people in this country, and there is no earthly reason why anyone should eliminate it from his letters to spare the susceptibilities of Mr. Brown or any of his *confreres* who may be similarly minded. As well might the Joint Magistrate of Chingleput go the whole hog and assume a general censorship of all heraldic devices that may be found on communications reaching his court. And it would be a pleasing muddle if his brother officers followed suit. "John Smith, Esquire, I.C.S.," for instance, might gravely write and inform a party in a case before him that he profoundly disapproved of "*Che Sara Sara.*" Or, again, Mr. Thomas Jones, the District and Sessions Judge, might intimate to an expectant and suppliant appellant before him that the latter's motto of "*Spero Meliora,*"—as insinuating a state of things which might be bettered,—went against his judicial grain! We earnestly trust that such excessive zeal in the laudable object of keeping "political considerations" out of judicial jurisdictions will be avoided,—the more so as such a path would be beset with greater perils than appear to be dreamt of in Mr. Scott Brown's philosophy. He may not be aware, for instance, that with millions of Mahomedans, in India and elsewhere, it is an epistolary etiquette, founded upon religious injunction, to begin *all* letters or any other kind of compositions with the formula, *Bismillah-ar-rahman-ar-raheem*—"In the name of God, the Most Merciful and the Most Compassionate." If a judge or magistrate were suddenly to take it into his head to resent the invocation as an attempt to influence his judgment, there might be trouble!

SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

During the Provincial Conference week at Bijapur, an Industrial Conference was held under the auspices of the Indian Industrial Conference, presided over by the Hon. M. S. Kamat of Poona. As happens almost always with these conferences, the Industrial Conference was not an outstanding success, though a number of resolutions were hurriedly passed. Some of them were of very high pretensions and of far-reaching importance and if the Industrial Conference were to adopt proper methods to educate public opinion in the Presidency and take the first steps in organisation, considerable results would follow. There were one or two resolutions, however, which can be translated into action with practically very little difficulty. The resolution urging the opening of Swadeshi shops in all important centres was one of these. As one of the speakers then pointed out, the public have passed year after year, since 1905, pious resolutions from Congress and Conference platforms, urging people to encourage Swadeshi enterprises,—"even at a sacrifice,"—and we have no doubt people would do so if only the opportunity and the incentive to sacrifice were placed before them. The history of the Bombay Swadeshi Cooperative Stores amply justifies this assumption. It may not be possible and also desirable to float joint-stock concerns in the mofussil on the lines of the Bombay concern. What is really wanted is Swadeshi shops on real cooperative lines, giving an actual and personal interest to the investor in each locality. If a shop were opened at each important centre on these lines, at which the local public could obtain their requirements in indigenous lines at comparatively reasonable prices, its success would be fully assured!

This view is justified by the success of a Swadeshi shop at such an unpretentious town as Nadiad, where it has been in existence for nearly twelve years. The shop has been organised on purely cooperative lines,—a very important factor,—with a capital of about Rs. 10,000; and we are given to understand that it has not only been doing well but has had considerable educative value in stimulating public opinion in the locality and interesting people in real swadeshism. About last year a store was opened in Madras on a much larger scale and the experience so far gained seems to be satisfactory. We may also refer in passing to another store that was recently opened in Delhi by Mahatma Gandhi. It has been established by some of the prominent Home Rulers of the Imperial Capital and the opening ceremony was witnessed by not less than 30,000 people. Such was the enthusiasm among the people that most of the original stock was sold out in two days' time. Similarly, if stores are opened in other centres, the result will be no less satisfactory.

Over one thousand people were injured in street accidents in Calcutta last year and fifty-four were killed.

The proposal to close licenses of public houses in Calcutta at ten o'clock in the night instead of at eleven has been referred to the Government of Bengal for decision.

Notes of the Day.

"The War Cabinet."

Much has been heard lately even in this country of "the War Cabinet." But it may be that the awe evoked by its designation and its doings has tended to obscure a perception of its constitution and its personnel. When the mail left there was a considerable discussion going on in the British press on those two somewhat undefined and uncertain aspects of the body whom the nation has suffered to don the mantle of its saviours. The "Times," for instance, lamented, in its issue of April 19th, that the War Cabinet had not functioned as had been originally expected, and that "the chief burden of decision, not only about the war but about the incessant inter-departmental questions which do in fact reach the Cabinet," had fallen upon two of its members, the Prime Minister and Lord Milner.

Wanted—"Wise and Cool Decisions."

Taking that fact as its text, the "Westminter Gazette" asked a very timely and necessary question—"Is it not evident that the entire method of constituting the War Cabinet needs to be reconsidered?" And our contemporary proceeded to elaborate its suggestion, thus:—

"What else can be said, when it is admitted by those who have the best means of knowing that the chief burden of decision, 'not only about the war but about the incessant inter-departmental questions which do in practice reach the Cabinet, falls upon two individuals? How in such circumstances can it possibly be maintained that the scheme has fulfilled its original purpose of releasing the members of the War Cabinet from administrative duties, so that their hands might be free and their brains clear for dealing with the great questions arising out of the war? *What guarantee can there be that wise and cool decisions will be taken when we find the whole burden which ought to be distributed in an orderly way between the members of a Cabinet concentrated upon two individuals, who, whatever their ability and capacity for work, are after all mortal?*"

The interest of the passage we have italicised above to India is obvious and great.

"Alone I Did It!"

The prevailing procedure of the War Cabinet, as now exposed, helps to explain pretty clearly how the recent unconscionable order against the Home Rule deputations came to be passed. That Mr. Lloyd George at any rate is "pre-occupied" enough, if anyone in the Empire is to-day, goes without saying, and his solitary executive colleague must have taken advantage of that circumstance to "do the needful" as desired by his fellow-Prussians in and outside the "Indo-British Association." Lord Milner might well exclaim, referring to the cancelling of the Home Rule deputations' passports: "Alone I did it!"—and we are sure no one will say him "nay."

The Inevitable Inference.

In this view we are amply borne out by the comments of the "Herald" in mail week on the War Cabinet's action in regard to the Home Rule deputations. Our contemporary wrote:

The manifesto issued by the War Cabinet purporting to explain or excuse their refusal of passports to the National Congress and Home Rule delegates from India leaves matters quite unexplained and, indeed, leaves us more mystified than ever. . . . . Two of the deputations had already left India, one being stopped at Colombo and the other being actually turned back after being allowed to reach European waters. From this it is quite clear that passports had been issued by the authority of Lord Chelmsford and with the approval of Mr. Montagu. *It is also clear some one on this side interfered and brought about a cancellation of the passports.* The result of this playing fast and loose with the Reformers of India will only result in creating further distrust and unrest. It is the interference of interested parties in these matters which has created for us so much ill-will in Ireland,

and will do incalculable harm in India.

In the sentence we have italicised our London contemporary confirms the inference which we have ourselves put forward in these columns, and which indeed is incontrovertible.

Demand of British Labour.

We would commend the following further remarks of the "Herald" on the scandal which was perpetrated in the name of the protecting authority of the War Cabinet to the attention alike of the public and of the Government of India. They are as sane as they are significant:

The War Cabinet say these Indian delegates were coming over for the purpose of starting an uncompromising propaganda in favour of Home Rule for India, and declare that such a proceeding at *any time* would be improper. This is an amazing statement, and unless the more liberal members of the War Cabinet—if any such there be—exert themselves, will of itself create very serious trouble in India. We hope the matter will not be allowed to rest. We know that, except for a small group, the overwhelming mass of Indian opinion desires self-government within the British Commonwealth. Indians ask to be allowed to put their case before the British democracy (who are in the last resort supposed to be the true masters of Britain). Believing their case has only to be stated to be acknowledged as right and fair by the great British people, in whose love of justice Indians have an implicit faith. The Labour movement must at once by resolution demand that the passports be reissued and the deputations allowed to proceed. Only good can come to both nations by meeting each other face to face. Our friends in India must form an Indian Labour Party on the lines we have adopted here, and become part of the world Labour movement by joining the International. We also hope some Labour constituency will adopt an Indian as candidate. Years ago Dadabhai Naroji and M. Bhownagree sat in Parliament. It is high time other Indians found a place at Westminster from which to advocate the claims of India.

Magistrates and the Landlords.

To those who have watched the *modus operandi* of certain landlords in the city, the leniency of magistrates towards their practices will come with something of a shock, Dr. Shroff, for his atrocious offence, was fined only half the full penalty the section allowed. In another case, which Mr. Aston disposed of on Wednesday, he let off the accused—a big landlord—with a paltry fine of Rs. 15! In this case the landlord was Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, who owns many properties in the Fort and other wards of the city. Mr. Ajam has already figured in court more than once in connection with suits against his tenants and his record as a big landlord does not appear to be very attractive. He has not only tried to defeat the law but has harassed some of his tenants in diverse ways and caused them a lot of mental pain and humiliation. Presumably, owing to the timidity of some of his tenants, he has contrived to obtain large increases of rent even after the Rent Act came into force, and where they failed to accede to his demands he has harassed them by taking away some of the conveniences enjoyed by them.

A Non-deterrent Sentence.

Fortunately for the tenants, he has not succeeded in all cases and occasionally he has caught a Tartar. The present case was brought by Mr. Spencer, a pleader, and he charged Mr. Ajam and one of his mistries, with mischief, wrongful confinement and abetment. The Magistrate acquitted the accuused of the charge of mischief but convicted them on the other two charges of wrongful restraint and abetment and sentenced them to pay fines of Rs. 15, and Rs. 10 respectively; the second accused was acting merely in the capacity of a servant and so the public are not very much concerned with him. But considering that the first accused is one of the biggest landlords, the fine of Rs. 15 is quite inadequate and can have very little deterrent effect on other landlords similarly disposed to harass tenants who refuse to accede to their demands.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency attended a Committee Meeting of the Babies' Carnival and later on of the Poona Pageant at the Women's Branch Depot on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency lunched at the Club of Western India.

On Tuesday afternoon their Excellencies threw open the Gardens and Grounds of Government House to the Poona and Kirkee Garrison—about two thousand N. C. O.'s and men were present.

Justices Shadi Lal and S. Wilberforce will constitute a committee to advise the Punjab Government with regard to persons interned in the province.

It is notified that the "Gazette" for general information, that Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the District Local Boards of the Northern Division, in place of the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law, resigned.

Sir Edward Maclagan is to visit Nainital where he will stay for a few days to study the organisation of the Provincial War Board.

Sir Gales, Agent, the North Western Railway, proposes to spend the next two months in Karachi in connection with the regulations of heavy traffic on the southern portion of the North Western Railway, which forms an important line of communications for the overseas traffic from the port of Karachi.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has appointed Mr. J. Campbell, O.B.E., I.C.S. Provincial Director of Civil Supplies, United Provinces. Mr. Campbell's headquarters will be at Cawnpore.

Dr. B. B. De, D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Calcutta, lately of the Bengal Light Horse, has been deputed by the Munitions Board to investigate into indigenous sources of Tartaric Acid in the chemical laboratory of the college. He has been, it is said, successful to some extent.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam is on a visit to Simla.

A two storied pucca house in Godwin Road, Rangoon, collapsed early this morning; the whole structure gave way. The house which had recently been condemned by the Municipality was luckily untenanted, but one wall fell on the adjacent house in which one Coringhi was killed outright and two others injured.

OFFENSIVE ON RHEIMS FRONT

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACK FAILS.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT BY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

At 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening the Germans launched a violent artillery attack on the whole Rheims front, from the region of Vrigny to the east of La Pompelle. The Allies resisted with full success, the enemy being sorely tried by our counter-fire. The enemy has maintained a stillness on the British front, which is rather deceptive, for his renewed effort can not be much longer delayed. The fact that he is bringing his last available man shows that he means a big business.

On the Italian front the battle broke out furiously, in the afternoon of 18th June, the enemy making fresh attempts to cross the Piave from Sanandrea to Candelu. The enemy made little, if any, progress. The river is in flood and many of his bridges have been washed away.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 5-10 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 20.

A French communiqué says the Germans last night attacked from the region of Vrigny to the east of La Pompelle. The French resisted very successfully.

LONDON, June 19, 5-10 p.m.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 20.

A French communiqué says at six o'clock last evening, the Germans launched a violent artillery preparation on the whole Rheims front from the region of Vrigny to the east of La Pompelle. The enemy attacked at nine in the evening between these two points. We resisted with full success the assault of the enemy, whom our counter-fire had sorely tried. Between Vrigny and Ormes, the German storm troops were stopped by our fire and had to fall back several times on their lines of departure and finally could not reach our positions.

The struggle around Rheims also ended in our favour. The Germans, who succeeded in penetrating the wood, north-east of Sillery, were driven out by counter-attacks.

Prisoners taken in the region of Rheims declared that the city, which was attacked by three divisions, was to be taken during the night at all costs.

ATTACK ON RHEIMS.

A HEAVY AND COMPLETE DEFEAT FOR ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 5-40 p.m., June 20.

The latest French communiqué adds:—On the periphery of Rheims, violent fighting occurred in which enemy sustained heavy losses and was everywhere repulsed. East of Rheims also the struggle ended in our favour.

LONDON, 2-0 a.m. June 20.
Recd. 0-35 a.m. June 21.

PARIS.—The attack on Rheims was a heavy and complete defeat for the enemy, who counted on surprising the French. A veritable deluge of gas-shells preceded the attack. The line nowhere gave way and Germans' losses were appalling.

The "Liberte" commenting says:—The affair shows that the enemy will never be able to break through when French reserves are available. The strategy of General Foch is beginning to bear fruit. The "Temps," however, regards the abortive attempt against Rheims as a big local operation and thinks it may be a wily move on the part of the enemy to precede his big operations by local actions on a more or less extended scale on other parts of line than that chosen for the main operation.

WHY RHEIMS HAS NOT FALLEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. June 20.

General von Ardenne writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" explains why Rheims has not been taken. The reason, he says, is that it is held by a strong garrison which is safe from the artillery in the Champagne cellars and an infantry attack would involve losses which the German leaders are unwilling to incur.

BRITISH RAID NORTH OF BETHUNE.

FIFTEEN GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., June 20.

In to-night's communique Field-Marshal Haig, says:—We made a successful raid on the night of 18th June, northwest of Bethune and took a few prisoners.

We repulsed raiders early this morning eastward of Hebuterne with loss.

Aeroplanes in spite of cloudy weather on the 18th June carried out observation work. We destroyed fifteen German machines in air-fighting and drove down five. Eight British are missing.

We destroyed fifteen German machines in day time.. Night work was impossible owing to rain.

GAS ATTACKS IN WOEVRE.

BOMBING RAIDS OF AMERICAN AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20, 9-50 a.m.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., June 20.

An American official communique says:—Gas was extensively used in the Woevre and Lorraine. Our patrols crossed the Marne and brought back prisoners. Four Americans are missing. We repulsed with loss an attempted raid in the Woevre.

Our aviators successfully bombed railroad yards and tracks at Conflans on the night of 18th June.

BRITISH RECAPTURE POST IN VIEUX-BERQUIN SECTOR.

FRENCH REPULSE RAID NEAR LOCRE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 1-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

A British communiqué says we made a successful raid southward of Hebuterne and recaptured a post in the Vieux-Berquin sector lost on the 14th instant. The French repulsed an attempted raid in the Locre sector. Hostile artillery was active in the Ancre valley and about Mericourt, also in the neighbourhood of Merris.

DECEPTIVE STILLNESS ON BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY MEANS A BIG BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the unnatural stillness on the whole British front continues. Nobody doubts that it is deceptive, for the enemy's renewed effort cannot be much longer delayed. No one pretends to know where he will strike, but the fact that he is bringing his last available man from Russia shows that he means a big business. It is also a proof of the fact, on which we have hardly dared to base our hopes, namely, that he does not consider his numbers sufficient for the immense effort, he intends to make.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Junt 20 2-15 a.m.
LONDON, June 20, 2-15 a.m.

Last night's French communique said:—The day was quiet. During 18th June six German aeroplanes were brought down. Ten tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations and other objectives in the region of Villers Franqueue, Favrolles and Fismes.

AMERICANS CUT UP THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. June 20.

The correspondent of the "New York Herald" on the American front says that Americans near Chateau-Thierry cut up three German divisions, which lost half their strength and have been withdrawn. The Germans are now bombarding the American lines with gas shells and avoiding hand to hand fighting.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. June 20.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Since the Greek successes against the Bulgars, the French have been advancing in the neighbourhood of Lake Ochrida and they now announce that they have gained 15 kilometres of ground on an 18-kilometre front, capturing 11 villages.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE.

BITTER BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

FRESH ATTEMPTS TO CROSS PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 7-55 p.m.
Recd. 5-40 p.m., June 20.

An Italian official communiqué says:—During the night of Monday and yesterday, the enemy did not renew his attack from Asiago plateau to Montello. We completely repulsed partial attacks in Grappa and Montello regions. We carried out thrusts on Asiago plateau where Allied detachments captured scores of prisoners. Our unceasing pressure shortened the front opened by the enemy southward of Monte Belluno railway, our deadly concentrations of artillery fire not giving any truce to enemy masses on battlefield or moving in back areas.

After a quiet morning on the Piave on 18th June, the battle broke out furiously in the afternoon. The enemy's fresh attempt to cross to the right bank from Sanandrea to Candelu was repulsed. On the embankments of river between Candelu and Fossalta, our strenuous defence tried the enemy sorely and his impetus was broken by our infantry's unshaken valour.

Equally intense and on a vaster front the struggle raged in the Fossalta sector southwestward of Meolo and northward of Caposile. The enemy was followed by us and defended himself desperately, and every yard was the theatre of epic struggles.

Italian and Allied aeroplanes participating in the battle dropped fifteen thousand kilos of bombs, and fired tens of thousands of rounds at vulnerable targets offered by troops which were forced into a narrow space on the right bank. The battle is continuing bitterly. The enemy in order to preserve some of his initial advantages, does not hold immense losses which our rifles, guns and airmen have been inflicting for five days. Prisoners now number 9011 and captures include many guns, and several hundred machine-guns, while fifty enemy aeroplanes have been brought down. Only two Italian or Allied machines have not returned.

ENEMY MAKE LITTLE PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 21.

A British Italian official communique says:—The situation on the British front is unchanged. Our artillery carried out bombardments and harrassing fire. The enemy's artillery was inactive. We have now captured seven guns.

There has been heavy fighting on the Piave front. The enemy made little if any progress on 18th June. The river is in flood and many of the enemy's bridges have been washed away.

SITUATION ON BRITISH FRONT UNCHANGED.

CAPTURES OF THE BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

A British-Italian official communiqué says the situation on the British front is unchanged. The communiqué draws particular attention to the fighting qualities displayed in the battle on the 15th by the Northumberland Fusiliers, Sherwood Foresters, Warwicks and Oxford and Bucks. The British and the Italian artillery showed great initiative, causing very heavy losses. The air force owing to mist was unable to operate practically through the whole battle, but gallantly delayed the enemy's advance across the Piave. The total prisoners exceed 1,000 and the material includes five mountain guns, seventy-two machine-guns, twenty flame-throwers and one trench-mortar.

POSITION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

REGARDED HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 20.

The position on the Italian front after four and-a-half days' fighting is generally regarded as highly satisfactory. The initial Austrian gains are gradually being reduced by local counter-attacks. For example, the Austrians now hold only one-third of the Montello heights. The main Austrian effort is between Montello and the sea, the object being to push on to the plains and take Treviso. There is no indication hitherto that this aim will be realised for the Italians possess plenty of unused reserves and are fighting well.

DEFENCE OF THE PIAVE.

HEROISM OF VARIOUS UNITS MENTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

An Italian semi-official statement giving lengthy details of the heroism of various units, mentions the Northumberland Fusiliers, Sherwood Foresters, Warwicks and Oxford and Bucks, who resisted magnificently on the front lines destroyed by the bombardment, even after the enemy had

(Continued on page 8.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

VISCOUNT GREY'S PAMPHLET.

"IT MUST INCLUDE GERMANY"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 20.

Viscount Grey of Falloden has broken his prolonged silence on political affairs by publishing a pamphlet written on May 11th, explaining in concise terms some of the essentials of the League of Nations. He begins by showing that the first condition of the League is that it must be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the executive heads of the States. This condition, he maintains, is present as regards the United States and it is or will be as regards all the Allies, while among the enemies, Austria has publicly shown a disposition to accept the proposal and probably welcomes it genuinely, though secretly as a safeguard not only against the old enemies, but against Prussian domination. The small States, both belligerent and neutral, must, he thinks, naturally join the League as a safeguard against aggression.

As regards Germany, where recent military successes and ascendancy of Prussian militarism have silenced the advocates of anything but force, she will have to be convinced that force does not pay and that the aims and the policy of her military rulers inflict intolerable sufferings upon her. Till Germany feels this to be true, the League of Nations, in the sense intended by President Wilson, will be impossible, for the League, such as President Wilson desires, must include Germany.

LIMITATION UPON NATIONAL ACTION.

The second condition is that Governments and peoples of States willing to found the League, must understand clearly that it will impose a limitation upon the national action of each and may entail some inconvenient obligations. Stronger nations must forego the right to make their interests prevail against the weaker States by force, before a settlement by a conference, conciliation or arbitration has been tried. If any nation refuses to observe this limitation and rejects peaceful methods and resorts to force, then the other nations must use combined economic or military and naval force against it. Anything less than this would be valueless.

WAR GETTING MORE TERRIBLE.

Viscount Grey tells the story of an African chief, who protested against paying taxes, saying that before the British came he could get all he wanted by raiding his neighbour and as for protection, he was quite ready to protect his tribe from similar raids. After this war, will the view of the great States, asks Viscount Grey, be that of the African chief or of individuals of, what we call, civilised nations. He emphasises that with science and inventions, war is getting more terrible and more destructive. He mentions poison gas, attacking of undefended towns from the sea, and big cities from the air as being adopted first by Germany, who thus forced reprisals and asks what will war be like 20 years hence. If there is to be a concentrated preparation for more war, researches of science will be henceforth devoted to discovering methods whereby the human race can be destroyed. Even the Germans are not blind to this but, as far as Viscount Grey sees, their rulers propose to avoid future wars by establishing the domination of Germany for ever. But peace can never thus be secured, because the idea is impracticable, unfair and abhorrent.

TO PREVENT MILITARISM.

Viscount Grey thinks that the establishment and maintenance of a League of Nations is more important and more essential to a secure peace than any actual terms that may conclude this war, for the best terms will be of little value, unless future relations between States are based on something that will prevent occurrence of militarism. Nations like individuals must learn by experience or suffer. Indeed nations have come to a great crisis, where it will be the case of learn or perish. The United States and the Allies cannot save the world from militarism, unless Germany learns a lesson thoroughly and completely; and they will not save the world or even themselves by a complete victory over Germany, until they too have learned and can apply the lesson that militarism has become a deadly enemy of mankind.

SALONIKA'S NEW C-IN-C.

SUPPORT OF GREEK GOVERNMENT ASSURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

The new Commander-in-Chief at Salonika, General Desperey, who was conspicuous at the battle of the Marne in 1914, was entertained to a luncheon here. M. Venezelos said General Desperey would lead the Orient army to the final victory. He could rely on the enthusiastic support of the Greek Government.

SECOND TORPEDOED AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT.

PRESUMED TO BE SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

The Minister of Marine states that a floating debris leads to the presumption that the second Austrian dreadnought, recently torpedoed in the Adriatic, was also sunk.

INDIA'S ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR.

READINESS TO SHARE RESPONSIBILITIES.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8-50 p.m. June 18.
Recd. 10-15 p.m. June 20.

The Maharajah of Patiala, interviewed by the "Pall Mall Gazette," emphasised that the Indian States as well as Indian people would do all in their power to bring the war to a successful issue. They knew their stakes in the struggle were as heavy as those of any other part of the Empire.

If India was anxious to share the privileges of membership of the British Empire, she was equally ready to share the responsibilities which the membership entailed. The King-Emperor's message to the Princes and people of India and the Premier's appeal had deeply stirred the Indian mind and awakened the greatest enthusiasm for war, which was regarded in India as a struggle between the forces of righteousness and the forces of injustice.

He did not doubt the utter futility of the German propaganda in India. Indians would never dream of exchanging British for German rule, which formed the greatest contract, the former standing for liberty and freedom and the latter for world dominion.

PATIALA MAHARAJAH ON MILITARY OUTLOOK.

"SITUATION MAY BE FACED WITH CONFIDENCE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala has sent the following telegram describing his impression of war in England to the Foreign Secretary, Patiala:—

Before leaving India I knew there were many rumours with regard to the general situation of the great war. Having had the great privilege of studying the situation personally, I am anxious to give the people of my country an idea as to how we stand with regard to our enemies. The Allies in France have frustrated the enemy's plan to reach Paris, inflicting enormous casualties. A great number of American troops have now arrived and continue to do so daily. Our large reserves are intact. The situation may be faced with confidence. The Austrian offensive against the brave Italian army has been a complete failure, for after three days of heavy fighting they made practically no impression and lost a large number of prisoners and guns.

OSTRACISM OF GERMANY.

MR. MASSEY ON POLICY AFTER PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 9-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 20.

The New Zealand Premier Mr. Massey in a speech at the British Empire Producers' luncheon emphasised the paramount importance of retaining German colonies and also necessity after war of the prohibition of the commercial, financial, social and political activities of enemy aliens within the Empire. He urged the adoption of an Imperial fiscal preference including preference for British ships between the Empire ports. He added that there should be generous treatment of the Allied trade.

WAR TILL ALLIED VICTORY.

MR HUGHES ON AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 9-30 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 20.

Mr. Hughes entertained to luncheon at the British Empire League commiserated Russia and the tragic spectacle of her treatment by Germany. The shibboleths of bolshevism would not produce peace which was only attainable by Allied victory. Whether the war lasted one year or ten years longer, Australia would see it through. The faint whimperings of a few pacifists were drowned in the mighty determined shout of the patriotic people. He paid a special tribute to the Americans who did not dream of peace and were stepping into the forefront of battle. Germany was trying her hardest to grasp a quick elusive victory but nothing would break the spirit of the Allies, whose minds should be purged of all thoughts of peace.

EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM CHINA.

THREATS OF PRUSSIAN RETALIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 19, 1-40 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 20.

"The Deutsche Tageszeitung" states that the moment it is proved that ten thousand Germans are to be expelled from China and interned in Australia, Germany will imprison ten thousand inhabitants of the occupied French districts until Germans are sent back to China and compensated for their losses.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

TOTAL PAST 14 CRORES.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 8 p.m. on 20th June, 1918, (exclusive of subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	7,25,76,600
Bombay	3,31,79,600
Madras	1,09,22,300
United Provinces	1,04,80,700
Punjab	65,57,200
Minor Administrations ...	52,12,800
Burma	44,43,400
Central Provinces	21,00,700
Bihar & Orissa	9,86,300
Assam	72,100
Total Rs.	14,65,31,700

Total amount of subscriptions received by the Accountant-General, Posts & Telegraphs, through Post Offices in Bombay Circle up to 8th June, 1918, inclusive ... ... Rs. 12,150

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

		Bombay, June 20th.	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	600 0 ..	Rs. 29,435-0
Cash Certificates	,,	1,162 8	,, 43,516-4
Total ..		1,762-8 ..	72,911-4

WAR LOAN POSTERS ON EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 19.

The War League have organised in Karachi an exhibition of coloured posters issued by the United States Government in connection with the floatation of the first, second and third Liberty Loans. The posters, which are very fine specimens of American art and workmanship, have been lent to the League by the Standard Oil Company of America.

CHARGE AGAINST SIR J. JONAS

COMMUNICATIONS WITH BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 9-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 20.

The hearing of the charge of conspiracy against Sir Joseph Jonas was resumed at Bow street this morning. The indictment also included Charles Alfred Vernon and other persons unknown.

Sir Richard Muir prosecuting said that towards the end of 1913 at the request of Jonas, Vernon, whose name was formerly Hann, obtained from the foreman of Messrs. Vickers, named Zeischang, important information regarding Vickers' new works, which apparently Jonas communicated to a friend of his named Paul von Gontard, a resident of Berlin, where he was connected with armament works.

The case was adjourned till June 29th.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE RELIEF FUND.

WORK OF AMELIORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 20.

The Press Bureau states that the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund needs one hundred thousand sterling more in 1918. The Fund is playing a great part in the reconstruction of Syria and Palestine by British administration, which has already achieved remarkable results in remedying conditions due to the ruthlessness of Turks, namely terrible starvation and disease, especially at Lebanon where there have been over one hundred and fifty thousand deaths. The work of the fund consist, firstly, in the distribution of food and clothing to thousands of refugees and those unable to earn a livelihood; secondly, medical relief; thirdly, the care of children including numberless orphans, and fourthly the provision of employment.

A BUREAU FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

OPENED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19, 9-30 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 20.

Lord Beaverbrook to-day opened a centre in Norfolk street for Dominions, Allied and neutral correspondents, affording closer touch with each other and the Ministry of Information. Lord Beaverbrook hoped they would familiarise themselves with what Britain was doing and study the national determination which was equally vital to victory with the spirit of fighting men.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co., hears that a fire at the Nevelles aerodrome destroyed 15 new Gothas. Two German non-combatants have been charged with incendianism.

The Milan correspondent of "The Times" states that the Austrian Minister of the Interior has issued a manifesto warning the population that any attempt at insurrection, which the Government is informed is being prepared, will be put down by force of arms.

TYPHUS OUTBREAK IN BOMBAY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CRITICISED.

ACCOMMODATION IN ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding. It was decided to grant leave for one year to the Municipal Secretary, Mr. R P. Masani. The Corporation then proceeded to consider a letter from the Commissioner intimating the outbreak of a few cases of typhus fever in the city and the need for the provision of proper accommodation of the Arthur Road Hospital. The Health Officer and the Commissioner came in for a good deal of criticism for not bringing these cases to the notice of the Corporation earlier.

The Corporation considered the Standing Committee's recommendation granting Mr. R. P. Masani, the Municipal Secretary, one year's leave, and appointing the Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. R. Moulvi, to act in his place.

Mr. Meyer Nissim in moving that the leave be sanctioned said that Mr. Masani had been for a long time with them without going on leave, which he so fully deserved.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Mr. Masani was the actual moving spirit of the Corporation and he was really sorry to lose him for a number of months. He was always at the elbow of the President and Chairman of the Standing Committee, and he was always of great help to them. He hoped that Mr. Masani would come back with renewed health and give assistance to those who really required it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Mr. R. S. Navalkar further supported the motion.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha in supporting the motion objected to the words used by a previous speaker that Mr. Masani was always at the elbow of the President and the Chairman of the Standing Committee. It was certainly wrong to say so.

Mr. R. D. Hughes spoke eulogistically of the services of Mr. Masani.

Mr. J. A. Wadia protested against Dr. Sukhia's remarks that Mr. Masani was only of use to the President and Chairman of the Standing Committee. Mr. Masani had been useful to all, and he himself had repeatedly made use of him.

A MOST USEFUL PUBLIC SERVANT.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Mr. Masani was the best Secretary they had ever had, and he was also a most useful public servant. He had never spared himself either in Municipal work or public work, and his services were always at the disposal of any public cause. Mr. Cowasji hoped Mr. Masani would return to his work long before his leave was over.

The President said before the resolutuion was passed he would like to thank Mr. Masani for the very valuable services rendered to him. He hoped Mr. Masani would return to them renewed in health and vigour.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

TYPHUS CASES.

The Corporation treated as an urgent matter the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 12th June 1918:

"I have the honour to state that a few cases of typhus fever occurred some little time ago among Armenian refugees who lived in or near the Armenion Church in Medows Street. As when the rains set in, people will sleep much more indoors in overcrowded rooms than in the fair season, there is a possibility of the spread of the disease. It is necessary therefore to provide proper accommodation at the Arthur Road Hospital to treat cases of typhus fever. If the disease is introduced and gets a footing in the City, the permanent small-pox ward at the Hospital will be used for Europeans and Eurasians and the semi-permanent ward will be reserved for Indian typhus patients. The latter ward needs however to be thoroughly overhauled, floors, walls, etc., to be repaired and limewashed and the roof to be made watertight. I forward herewith two estimates amounting to Rs. 4857.05 and 532.26 for the work, and request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 5,400, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost. The work is very urgent and I request that this matter be brought before the Standing Committee and the Corporation as an item of urgent business."

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, an additional budget grant of Rs. 5,400 be made, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of thoroughly overhauling the semi-permanent ward at the Arthur Road Hospital.

Dr. R. T. Nariman, seconding the proposition complained that though the cases had occurred in April, they had had no intimation of it until they had the letter from the Commissioner.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CRITICISED.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said it appeared as if the city was going to have another infectious disease. Typhus was a disease which ought to be taken special care of because it could not be easily stopped once it took hold of a particular locality. He asked the Commissioner and the Health Officer what steps they had taken to find out the two cases, and the origin. It was the bounden duty of the Health Department to immediately inform and warn the public that the cases had occurred and it was a really criminal act on the part of the Municipality not to have done that. He (the speaker) asked the Corporation to realise the gravity of the question. Typhus fever was a disease worse even than plague. What was the duty of the Health Department? Was it merely to go according to routine work? Was it not its primary duty to be on the look-out for cases such as this? He (the speaker) had been informed by a European gentleman that there had been no case of typhus fever in Bombay since 1863. The Health Officer was paid a very handsome salary and his duties were not to supervise the conservancy work of the city but to find out if any cases of infectious diseases such as typhus fever had come from abroad. Either the Health Department had failed to diagnose the two cases at first or if they diagnosed them properly they failed in their duty in not warning the public. He enquired if the Department had washed the house where the two cases had occurred.

His (the speaker's) information was that nothing had been done with regard to the house in which the two cases had occurred. It was the duty of the Health Department to do the needful in the matter and he asked them what they had done. It was a question affecting the lives of a million people and he again asked why the Health Officer had not immediately informed the public of the two cases. It was, Dr. Sukhia added, because perhaps the Health Officer thought he was superhuman being and that all medical men, however capable, were nothing before him. He advocated an open-air hospital for typhus patients.

A WAR EPIDEMIC.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said typhus fever was most in evidence when there was war, and in the Crimean War a large number of doctors and nurses that went to the seat of the war were affected by the disease. He agreed with Dr. Sukhia that an open-air hospital should be provided for typhus patients, for, barring tuberculosis if there was any other disease most suited to that treatment it was typhus. If the cases came from abroad, the Health Officer could not have gone on board the ship to examine the cases for that was the duty of the Port Trust officers. The speaker asked the Municipality to take adequate measures and spend much more money now, otherwise the disease would become endemic in the city and they would have to spend a lot more money subsequently.

The Municipal Commissioner said there had been two more cases subsequently, on the 5th May, and since then there had been no further cases. The Health Department had been taking all precautionary measures, and the fact that there had been no cases since the 5th May ought to reassure the puublic.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said this disease was mostly prevalent in war time. Such cases might come from Busra and they must take precautionary measures.

A DISEASE OF FILTH.

Dr. B. B. P. Master said typhus fever was a disease of filth and so long as they did not stop the dumping of refuse in the city, the danger of this disease would remain. The Corporation had sanctioned a larger staff and expenditure for the Health Department since the present Health Officer was appointed and yet the city's mortality had not in the least decreased. On a previous occasion the Health Officer himself had condemned the dumping of refuse in the city but subsequently they found him advising the Corporation to fill in the storm-water reservoir with refuse, and further advising the erection of "kutchra" depots in the crowded parts of the city. Was that, Dr. Master asked, sanitation?

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent said he was very thankful to the doctor for bringing this fact to the notice of the Corporation. He would further thank him to inform the Corporation whether the disease had been epidemic and endemic during the famine when a number of ill-fed people came to Bombay, and whether any of the poor people that lived in the Tardeo Flats had ever had typhlus fever. He enquired this because Dr. Master had said it was a disease of filth.

Dr. Master said the fever caused by the filth in the city could not be diagnosed and it was so peculiar to Bombay that it was called Bombay Fever. And besides there were other diseases which the filth in the city and the "kutchra" on the Tardeo Flats had given rise to. At any rate nobody could say that these things conduced to sanitary conditions in the city.

Mr. Vincent said he had no desire to criticise what Dr. Master had said. He had merely asked those questions for information.

MR. HUGHES IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said he wished to add his support to the recommendation before the house. He also desired to express his gratitude to the rate-payers of the city for having returned to the Corporation by the open door, and not by the back door, at least one member, who, if he might be forgiven for the expression, was a very able successor to that admirable character, namely Poo Bah. (Laughter). With such a most excellent member there were great hopes that the present situation, anxious as it might be, would be successfully overcome. (Laughter). He (the speaker) would, if anything, go a little further than the recommendations contained in the proposition before the house, and in desiring to take this course his hands were greatly strengthened by the remarks of Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, who had suggested that perhaps one or two or three experts might be found to collaborate with the Health Officer in the discharge of his onerous duties. He, therefore, with the permission of the proposer, wished to suggest that a strong sub-committee should be appointed to assist the Health Officer and other executive officers of the Municipality in the discharge of their onerous and arduous duties. The names he wished to propose were: Dr. Nadirshah Sukhia, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Dr. N. Hormusji Sukhia, Dr. Nadirshah Hormusji Edulji Sukhia. (Laughter). Perhaps he (the speaker) might be permitted to add the name of one other doctor who had made a most valuable contribution to the afternoon's debate, namely Dr. Master. (Laughter).

DR. SUKHIA'S PROTEST.

Dr. Sukhia said he objected to the last speaker making a play on his name. He might just as well make a similar play on the name of Mr. Hughes himself.

Mr. Hughes said he was sorry Dr. Sukhia had misinterpreted what he only meant as a small effort at humour. (Laughter). He apologised to the house for having overrated Dr. Sukhia's numerous talents. (Laughter).

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the debate had been rather of an alarmist character and he hoped it would not convey an idea to the public that there was going to be an epidemic of typhus fever. Dr. Master had never brought forward a constructive proposal with regard to "kutchra" and such other matters. They knew that they had ordered incinerators which, however, they could not have at present on account of unavoidable circumstances.

"DISRESPEECT TO THE CHAIR."

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji said Mr. Hughes' rider was nothing but disrespect to the chair. It showed that some of those who complained of Dr. Sukhia's speeches, themselves made such speeches.

The proposition was carried.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE

(Continued from page 7.)

passed and counter-attacked with such impetus that they re-established the situation.

THE BRUNT OF ATTACK.

Altogether the sixth Italian army with its French and British contingents sustained the attack of fifteen divisions. Captured enemy reports show that the Austrians were ordered to advance at all costs, because the Italians would surrender in masses, and they express surprise at the splendid resistance. One report says "the situation is desperate; units are mixed up, ammunition is wanting and the attack is enormously difficult." Captured enemy officers unanimously declare that the offensive has failed.

AUSTRIAN FAILURE.

GERMAN EXCUSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 20.

The Germans are beginning to find excuses for the Austrian failure. The "Berner Tagblatt", an unofficial organ of the German Legation in Berne, declares that Austria has not the slighest interest in extending the occupation of the Italian territory. A simultaneous assault on the whole front is merely meant to prevent the Italians sending new divisions to help France.

BRITISH LINE GALLANTLY RESTORED.

ENEMY'S SHORT-LIVED SUCCESS ON PIAVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-30 a.m. June 20.
Recd. 10-15 p.m. June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters wiring on 18th June says:—There is no change on the British front. Further particulars of the attack on our right division show that the early morning mist held the enemy and rendered difficult our fire. They advanced in great numbers, carrying flammenwerfer, after heavy bombardment of the front line with gas and the second line with shrapnel.

Our machinegunning stopped them dead on the left flank, but on the right the enemy managed to enter some hundred and fifty yards of our front trenches. The line was gallantly restored in the afternoon by Yorkshire troops.

One of our officers commanding an advanced post, after losing all his men, succeeded in killing two machinegun teams, captured the guns and turned them on the enemy.

BATTALION COMMANDER'S PLUCK.

At one time the enemy penetrated to the battalion headquarters on the right, but the Commanding Officer collected the personnel, including the cook and other details and drove the enemy out, taking twenty prisoners and capturing machineguns and flammenwerfer.

In the original attack on the left the only party who got in were ten Austrians all of whom were promptly killed.

AMERICAN AVIATORS.

FIRST DETACHMENT LEAVES FOR ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

The first detachment of the American aviators, all volunteers, has left for the Italian front.

HORRIFYING CARNAGE ON PIAVE.

THOUSANDS OF CORPSES BEING CARRIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 20.

A telegram from Milan says the carnage on the Piave is horrifying, the current carrying, thousands of corpses with broken barges and blood-spattered pontoons. A captured Austrian major said he was the only survivor of a battalion which crossed the river.

MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT.

MR. BONAR LAW DEFENDS STATE CONTROL OF COMMODITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20, 1-0 a.m.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, speaking on the report stage of the Vote of Credit, justified the State control of various commodities. He said that the country saved twenty millions last year by taking over woolclip in co-operation with the Dominions. The Ministry of Munitions had reduced the cost of the eighteen pound gun by £200 since 1915, 4.5 howitzer by £335 and howitzer shells by 40 shillings each, in spite of the rise in wages and cost of materials. If the 1915 prices were still paid for ammunition for these two weapons, the cost would have been another 45 millions. Heads of the War Office, Admiralty and Munitions contracting deparments were forming themselves into a Committee, with Lord Colwyn as chairman and useful results were expected.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN RECENT OFFENSIVE.

TESTIMONY IN CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 7-15 p.m. June 19.
Recd. 10-40 p.m. June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphing on the 18th June says: Letters and diaries found on dead Germans and prisoners in the last offensive show that the German soldier in spite of his victory is in anything but triumphant mood.

What interests the writers is not the capture of French towns but the sacking of French grocers' shops. As the battle progresses complaints of hunger and short rations are more frequent, coupled with jeremiads about the toughness of French resistance, terrible losses and the receding prospect of relief.

SACK OF VILLAGES AND SHOPS.

One diary describes the sacking of villages and shops. Referring to a visit to an abandoned French hospital the writer remarks that German hospitals cannot compare with it. "Sick and wounded are ten times better treated in the enemy's hospitals than in ours. With them everything is so clean. Bandages are made of gauze whereas with us they are made of paper."

German women not infrequently write to husbands at the front urging them to steal for them what they are unable to buy at home.

SOLDIERS' CONFESSIONS.

German soldiers' description of fighting is not very cheerful reading. A Prussian infantryman writing from Fere on 6th June says. "We have ceased to advance because the French resist too strongly. Our losses have become very heavy. Only a few companies are left of my division and it is impossible to count the wounded."

A soldier engaged in the Chateau-Thierry sector writes: "My battalion was used up in three days and has been put in reserve. Before us are mostly Americans. Before it was British, French and Blacks from Madagascar."

An officer writes on 3rd June: "Our attack was fruitless in consequence of the enemy's terrible machinegun fire. Among our adversaries we have seen British, Africans, French and Americans."

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET.

TURKS AND GERMANS CONTENDING OVER OWNERSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 20.

The "Weser Zeitung" says that the Turks and Germans are contending over the ownership of Russia's Black Sea fleet. Writers in the Entente countries suggest that the Allies must be prepared for its emergence into the Mediterranean. The German guarantees not to make use of the ships are unlikely to affect this view.

FOOD SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

PROOFS OF WORSENING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 20.

A worsening food situation in Austria and Germany is shown by the reduction of bread ration in Vienna by half, namely to ninety grammes per head, daily, and by the increase in the price of grain in Germany. In this connection, the "Vorwaerts" declares that the dearness of living has already produced vast amount of discontent. The paper also points out that the English grain prices compare favourably with the grain prices in Germany.

BRITISH MISSION IN SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

RECEIVES ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 20.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—Sir Maurice de Bunsen with his British mission was enthusiastically welcomed here, the crowd shouting "Long live Britain", "Long live the Entente."

CABINET FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

CONSTITUTION EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON 3 a.m. June 20.
Recd. 0-35 a.m. June 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law explaining the arrangement for another Cabinet for Home Affairs said: It was simply intended to appoint a committee to handle a definite set of questions, the ultimate authority remaining with the War Cabinet.

Lord Curzon amplifying this statement in the Lords said the committee would consist of members connected with the principal Home departments, meeting at least once weekly under the presidency of the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave. All domestic questions requiring co-operation of more than one department would be referred to the committee, which it would be empowered to decide on behalf of the Cabinet, but larger questions of policy would be referred at the chairman's discretion to the War Cabinet.

PERSONNEL OF U. S. NAVY.

PERMANENT INCREASE APPROVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 20.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has approved the permanent increase in the enlisted personnel of the Navy from 87,180 to 131,485. The increase has already been passed by the Senate.

SHANGHAI COMBINE'S INDIAN OPIUM.

PURCHASED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, June 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 20.

An agreement has been signed, whereby the Government purchases 1,700 chests, the balance of the Shanghai Combine's stock of Indian opium at 6,200 taels a chest and sells them at 8,200 taels to a Chinese syndicate with headquarters at Nanking. The Combine pays Government 5,000,000 dollars and receives 15,000,000 national bonds. The Syndicate purchased all opium in China consisting of the Yunnan product and smuggled Persian opium before the enforcement of the monopoly.

GERMAN LOSS OF AEROPLANES.

LACK OF VERACITY EXPOSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 20.

PARIS.—As showing the lack of the veracity of the German communiqués, the Germans lost 48 aeroplanes on the West front on June 2nd, and 49 on the 9th and 10th, while they acknowledged only 10 and 8 respectively. The British brought down 33 out of these 49. The French in January lost 20 aeroplanes compared with the Germans' 78. February figures were 18 French and 79 German; in March 50 and 186; in April 46 and 136 and in May 60 and 356.

NATIONAL UNITY.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO COALITION CANDIDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 20.

The Premier in a letter to Mr. Greer, the Coalition candidate for Clapham, who is being opposed, says the only issue at present is national unity in the resolve to subordinate everything to winning the war. The Germans are bent on undermining the moral of the Allies by promoting dissension and distrust behind the lines, but we have got to show that, until the attempt of the unscrupulous military oligarchy to impose its despotism on the world has been definitely defeated, nothing can turn us aside from our goal. Only through winning can we realise the ideals of freedom, for which we entered the war.

OPPOSITION TO LENIN GOVERNMENT.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS: 150,000 STRONG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 20.

A telegram to "The Times" from Stockholm says the Czecho-Slovaks, who are troubling the Lenin Government, number 150,000 of whom 60,000 are in Penzan, Don and Kuban districts and the remainder in Siberia.

ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND OPERATIONS.

MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN SUPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara stated that the recent operations at Zeebrugge and Ostend were more successful than had at first been supposed. Twenty-one destroyers, a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft were penned in the Bruges docks and the canal, where they were constantly being bombed.

RUMANIAN PEACE.

KING ON FORCED TREATY.

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 20.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Bukharest says loud cheers greeted the King's appearance at the opening of the Parliament, also the reference in his speech stating that the prolongation of resistance would have completely exhausted the country. Rumania concluded a peace which was forced upon her.

GERMANY'S NEXT EFFORT.

TO BE MADE AGAINST BRITISH FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 20.

The "Pioneer" special cables:—

London, 17th June:—The belief is growing that German's next effort will be made against the British front. One local symptom is the enemy's extreme passivity which has been noted before his previous offensives. He is not sending over more than the normal number of shells and refuses to react to our local enterprises. There are also strategic reasons for the belief. His movement on Paris is for the time at least a failure and therefore a renewed attempt to reach the coast may be anticipated. We have further reason to believe that the only divisions he has still unused are those under Prince Rupprecht before the British. To remove them would be to invite us to take the offensive. The Germans must therefore use them where they are or remain inactive, until the divisions badly hammered further south can be reorganised.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS.

EVERY TAX-PAYER TO HAVE A VOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, June 20.

The Pratt Committee appointed by Government to report upon questions affecting Local Self-Government has concluded its three days' sittings. The Committee comprised Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern divisions, the Hon. Messrs. Sathe, Paranjpye, and Ebrahim Jaffer, and five other gentlemen including Mr. Thomas, Secretary to the Government.

The basis of the electoral franchise for municipal elections formed the first question considered by the Committee. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye proposed that all literate adults male or female and taxpayers even if illiterate should be given a vote. This was thought too sweeping and was rejected by the majority of votes.

The question whether there should be special educational qualifications for the exercise of franchise was objected to by the Mahomedan members if it did not include a special Mahomedan electorate. This led to the consideration of the question of a general ward forming a sort of special constituency with the electorate based solely on educational qualifications. After lengthy discussion it was decided by a majority that such a general ward might be recommended subject to two conditions, namely that the municipality asks for such an arrangement and that the number of qualified voters be large enough to form a reasonable electorate.

The majority of the Committee were also of opinion that plural voting, that is voting by the same individual in both the territorial ward and the special constituency, should not be allowed.

In regard to the educational qualifications of voters in the general ward, the Vernacular School Final and Matriculation Examinations were considered too low and it was agreed that the qualifications be the same as those set forth in section 12, sub-section 1 of the Municipal Act with the omission of "assessors."

TAX-HAVING QUALIFICATION.

On the question of the tax-paying qualification of voters, the Committee, after lengthy discussion agreed with the principle put forward by Mr. Thomas that every taxpayer should have a vote and recommended that enquiries should be made to ascertain to what extent the principle can be applied.

On the second and third days of the Pratt Committee meeting the Committee carried the question of taxpaying qualification of voters a step further by recommending that the rent-paying qualification for voters might reasonably be introduced in all municipalities subject to some minimum limit of rent.

In the matter of undivided Hindu or Mahomedan families living under one roof and assessed for municipal taxation in one valuation or paying one single rental to the landlord, the question of giving votes to two or more adult members by a division of the total taxation or rent by the minimum amount prescribed was rejected as impracticable. The majority of the Committee agreed, if necessary, to retain the qualifications provided in section 12, sub-section 1 of Municipal Act and to add to them the district medical practitioners, veterinary graduates and licentiates in mechanical engineering.

The Committee were of opinion that every sufficiently important community should be entitled to representation by nomination where necessary and that in special constituencies for Mahomedans there should be no plural voting.

TALUKA LOCAL BOARDS.

In the matter of basis of electoral franchise in Taluka Local Board elections, the Committee recommended that a minimum tax be so fixed as to enfranchise in every taluka not less than 40 per cent. of the whole body of occupants; it also recommended that payers of land revenue should receive the franchise, which should be extended to taxpayers who pay other kinds of taxes within the area under the jurisdiction of the Local Board, subject to some qualifying minimum.

The Committee did not consider themselves authorised to enter upon the large question of the constitution of local boards. They also considered that no special constituencies were required in Taluka or District Local Boards except in the case of Mahomedans.

The Committee recommended the creation by Government of a Local Self-Government Board, comprising one member of the Executive Council, one member elected by the presidents of all Municipalities in the Presidency, and one member elected by the presidents of all Local Boards.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

In regard to the appointments of Chief Executive Officers, the Committee recommended the creation of a Provincial Municipal Service with a minimum monthly salary of Rs. 150, the maximum being fixed by Government.

The question of retention of Municipal Commissioners in the mofussil was decided by the Committee in the affirmative. Owing to the short-time system having been under trial it was likewise decided that for the present there should be no modification in their position and power.

THE NEW GOLD MOHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 20.

Specimens of the new gold mohur, which will be in circulation next week have already been issued chiefly for the benefit and information of the wheat trade. They carry an effigy of the King Emperor with the words, "George V., King-Emperor," on one side and on the obverse "15 rupees India, 1918," surrounded by a scroll.

HOME RULE DAY IN MADRAS.

FAITH IN THE "RIGHTEOUS FIGHT" AFFIRMED.

SIR SUBRAMANIAM ON TIMES AHEAD.

(From "New India.")

The Home Rule Day was celebrated in Madras on the 16th instant. A huge meeting was held at Gokhale Hall in the afternoon, over which Sir Subramaniam Aiyer presided. Before the meeting commenced, Mr. Doraiswamier read to the meeting the message received from the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariars, who had been away in Tanjore, organising similar meetings.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

In opening the proceedings the President said that before he began to make a few remarks he had to request them to be very indulgant to him. The word "louder," which in fact came forth from the audience when the Secretary began to read the letter, was a warning. It was in order that he might avoid the difficulty he was in the habit of writing his speeches and having them read by Mr. Wadia in his stentorian voice. But on that occasion it had not been possible for him to find time to write down his speech. He asked them to realise and feel the statements made by his friend the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariar. The first thing he would add was the question of the suitability of that date for the meeting. He quite admitted that in a matter like that it was not possible for every body to take the same view. He would not look upon any opinion as merely injurious to the cause because both differed and entertained an opposite view. Assuming that that day was not quite suitable and another a better one they would have one meeting then and another in September. And so on they would be constantly meeting and repeating the demands of the country. The 3rd of September was, no doubt, the birthday of the Home Rule League. But it would have been certainly extinguished but for the 16th of June. The right to demand Home Rule was established by the speech of his Excellency Lord Pentland and the subsequent internment and agitation. That was the reason why that day was very very suitable. The only suggestion that had been made was that the three interned were so selfish that they pressed the importance of their own personal consciousness to make that day the right day for the meeting. As one knowing them for many years he knew that personalities were extinct in them.

Speaking about the letter to President Wilson he asked them to reflect and realise the greatness of the period and the desirous time they were entering upon. If the 16th of last year was very important that 16th was of greater significance, because in his view repression which was in the ascendance and suppressed for the time being was putting its head forward to reappear with greater venom and greater capacity for injury than last year. No authority had yet distinctly pronounced upon the point. Referring to the article in "Madras Mail" about his letter to President Wilson, he said that the paper was trying to avail itself of the suggestion as to his senility. On the ground that the Home Rulers followed him the paper stated that it was absolutely necessary to exterminate the movement for Home Rule. Knowing the great support it had in official quarters that suspicion was not a mere conjecture but a certainty. That would be supported by the attack of the Secretary of State. It was clear that there was a kind of understanding that something should be done to stop the Home Rule movement. They were once more in front of a great difficulty which had to be contended with a redoubled vigour, which no authority, not even the British public, nay all the civilised nations could possibly suppress.

UNCEASING AGITATION.

As to the course of action to be taken the speaker referred to Mr. Ramanujachariar's unceasing agitation and observed that newspaper writing was not by itself sufficient. But what was wanted was that they should show their resolution to stand by the Congress-League Scheme. He impressed upon the necessity of standing by the scheme on strictly constitutional lines in spite of the malicious misrepresentations of interested partiss. The one thing which while being constitutional would enforce the grant of the Congress-League Scheme was Passive Resistance. He was one of those who believed that the shedding of blood would destroy the very cause for which they were fighting. The spiritual and unseen powers which guided their destinies, hated violence and shedding of blood. If violence was to be avoided newspaper discussion or verbal discussion alone will not do. Passive Resistance will in fact help them. There was some misconception as to Passive Resistance. Some people preferred to stay away from the new legislatures if the Montagu Scheme falls short of the Congress-League Scheme. That was an absurd idea. When something perfectly lawful and just, which every subject of his Majesty can without violating any provision of the law demand to do, is objected to by show of authority or any other way, then that Passive Resistance would come into existence. They were prepared to suffer any punishment inflicted so long those autocratic principles were exercised. That was true Passive Resistance. And if they could find in India two thousand men who would follow the example of Mr. Gandhi and those poor ignorant but manly raiyats of Kaira, that very day Home Rule would be won. What was wanted was young men and old men ready to submit and adopt that Passive Resistance under the guidance of real trustworthy leaders. Judging from the state of affairs everywhere in the world their goal was not going to be won easily. There seemed to be something in the mind of ninety per cent. of the humanity partaking of the very highest hypocrisy in Europe who pretended to stand up for small nations and the principle of self-determination, for, judging from the conduct, it followed that these declarations were meaningless. It would be found that in the matter of self-determination India had specially systematically and advisedly kept apart from the world. What was demanded was not very much. All the administrative authorities will not be turned out. The existing system of government would not be put an end to. What was wanted was a statutory declaration promising them Home Rule at a definite period. The gradual steps to be taken before the attainment of complete Home Rule should be specially stated. (Cheers.)

MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar moved the first resolution which runs thus:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Madras affirm their faith in the righteous fight for Home Rule for India within the British Empire and pledge themselves to continue the struggle on constitutional lines till responsible Government is won.

In doing it he said:—

Friends,—We are met here to-day in a conjunction of remarkable circumstances and at a momentous period in our National history; and I propose, with your leave, to make a survey of the situation and take stock of results, of our successes and failures and our prospects. And I shall do so whilst moving the first resolution which has been committed to my charge, namely, "That the members of the Home Rule League affirm their faith in the righteous fight for Home Rule for India within the British Empire and pledge themselves to continue the struggle on constitutional lines till responsible Government is won."

CONFIDENCE IN LEADERSHIP.

Before speaking, however, on the subject of the resolution, it is necessary for one and all of us publicly to assert our confidence in the Chairman of this evening's meeting, Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, against whom a very provocative insult has been hurled by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India from his place in the House of Commons. I am not going, for the present, to discuss the contents of that famous letter whose details have now become historic, but those who cavil at its writer and judge him uncharitably forget that it was written at a time of great stress and trouble, during the dark days of internments and anticipated repression and was written because Sir Subramania Aiyer thought that this state of things called for the attention of the citizens of that Continent whose democracy was fighting for the avowed purpose of readjusting moral values and reiterating human faith in the principles of freedom. Why did not Mr. Montagu reflect, when he spoke of this letter as disgraceful, on his own Mesopotamia speech, which surely did not err on the side of moderation? Under stress of emotion and in the turmoil of political controversy, heightened feelings may give rise to heightened expression; but surely, it was unbecoming, nay worse, of a responsible statesman so to stigmatise one whose courage went beyond expediencies, and who came to the rescue of political India at one of its darkest hours, and rescued our minds from inaction and spurred us to effort and sacrifice. We are met here to reaffirm our confidence in our leader, and foolish and futile, indeed, would be the criticism which would term him disloyal, knowing as we do and as he does that the surest cement of the Empire is freedom of discussion and thought and freedom of political action. I would have brushed aside the ill-natured and ill-tempered criticisms of the "Madras Mail," but for the fact that those seem to be symptomatic of the state of the political atmosphere. On the one hand, we see frenzied appeals on the part of Anglo-Indian journals to the Government to take repressive action, and on the other—on the side of the Government—what do we find? I was one of those who went to Delhi, filled with a sense of responsibility and full also of the feeling that now and here was the chance for India to vindicate practically her right to be a partner in the Empire. The situation, as it was explained at that Conference was full of peril and menace, but full also of hope to those who, like myself, believe that if India joyously offered her best in money and men, and if the offer were taken in the right spirit, the war could not last long. Resolutions were passed which, though imperfect and conceived in no greatly generous spirit, were yet great advances. What do we find? Weeks, nay months, have elapsed and in answer to a question by our old friend, Sir John Rees, the Secretary of State with that formal and stereotyped attitude which is the bane of all officialdom, says that the grant of Commissions to Indians in the Army is being "sympathetically considered." Answers like these give rise only to the impression that all the antecedent talk was not sincere, or that even in the hour of peril and danger red tape envelops the mind and the soul of the official world wherever India is concerned.

BOMBAY FIASCO.

We next come to the Bombay War Conference where Lord Willingdon, after having invited and courted discussion, and started political controversy himself, has had the discourtesy and the impoliteness, not to say worse, of hindering a reply to his own observations. It was quite open to him to have studiously eschewed all references to current politics. It was possible surely for his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to have stated plainly that he was there merely to carry out the resolutions of the Delhi Conference and that he would concert measures for so doing and that any discussion of wider topics would be irrelevant and beside the point. He, however, did not choose that course nor did he choose the more direct and more thorny path of discussion all around and the result has been a profound and needless sensation created throughout the country and a consciousness engendered that opportunities are sought after for emphasising the disapproval of the Government on all possible occasions of propaganda directed towards Home Rule. The least that we can ask for the Government is to retrace their recent path. "Error," says Milton, "in a good Government and in a bad are equally almost incident, but to redress willingly and speedily what has been erred is a virtue answerable to your highest actions."

I now come to our political work, its final aim and its immediate objective; and with your leave, I shall go into the fundamentals of this question, because amidst the anxieties and pre-occupation and little controversies of political existence we are apt now and then to lose sight of the wood for the tree, to confound the essential with the non-essential, and to forget also what it is finally that we are fighting for. There are many like myself who by temperament are not politicians, but who enter into the struggle solely and simply because they feel that it is the only way to vindicate the self-respect of India and of the Indians. Speaking on a well-known occasion, the Earl of Rosebery stated: "Our Empire, it is said, makes for peace, for commerce and for enlightenment, but that is not all. You must take care that the corner stones of that majestic structure are not simply peace but honour—honour and justice and fair dealing to all, of whatever colour, who live within our borders." This is the demand which India makes of England and it would be well if those who are at the head of affairs in England and in India would remember that political programmes would be more attractive nay more effective, if politicians could cease now and then to think only of what to them seems to be immediately feasible and would widen their mental outlook by recognising the cogency and validity of those theoretic ideas which give their creed its life and its consistency. Why are Liberty, Self-respect and Democracy, are looked on as a condition *sine qua non* of progress? Why because as Morley put it in his historic treatise on "Compromise:" "Amid the ceaseless change that is inevitable in a growing organism, the institutions of the past demand progressive readaptations. Such improvements are most likely to be secured in the greatest abundance by limiting the sphere of authority and steadily striving in the bestowal, so far as the nature of things will ever permit, of squality of opportunity. Progress on the political side means more than anything else the substitution of Justice as a governing idea instead of privilege, and the best guarantee for Justice in public dealings is the participation in their own Government of the people most likely to suffer from injustice." But it is said that the people of this country are not fit for the application of these principles. Will you put a beggar on the saddle? If you will he will ride to the devil. He will not; for the simple and obvious reason that the moment you put him on the saddle he becomes a partner in the saddle and the horse itself, and a sense of ownership responsibility, springs into existence. At the risk of appearing too didactic and because I feel that it is necessary to discuss this problem in the light of the past experience of wise men, I shall meet the argument so frequently trotted out as to the ignorance of the people of this country and their unfitness for immediate political progress by reading to you what in 1884 Lowell, then Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain stated at Birmingham: "Have the Serene Highnesses and Enlightened Classes carried on the business of Mankind so well, that there is no use in trying a less costly method? The democratic theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice."

NOT AN ACADEMIC QUESTION.

For the question is no longer an academic one. The question is: "Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it any longer?" It may be conjectured that it is cheaper in the long run to lift men up than to hold them down, and that the ballot in their hands is less dangerous to society than a sense of wrong in their heads. No doubt, the first instinct of democracy would be to ask the powers-that-be whether they ought to be. But statesmen and politicians will remember that it is only when what is reasonable and practicable is denied that men demand the unreasonable and the impracticable and when the possible is made difficult the populace fancy the impossible to be easy; and it was not in jest that a great Frenchman said that fairy tales are made out of the dreams of the poor. Now bearing these principles in mind, let us discuss our immediate political objective. But before doing so, let us congratulate ourselves that the counsels of reactionaries have not prevailed and that the reform proposals of Mr. Montagu will soon see the light of day. We should have preferred the seal of the War Cabinet being set upon them; but I am not personally disposed to lay too much stress on that aspect, because I feel that it would be possible, nay, very probable, much to improve them, if strenuous and hard work is done here to convince the British democracy that no half measures are feasible or prudent. One matter for regret, however, is that in the discussions in the Press and on the platform and in private that will go on, our side is not represented in England. But I hope that now at least that wrong will be redressed and opportunity afforded for the representation of both sides. What is to be our attitude towards these reform proposals? As to these very much loose talk has been indulged in this matter. The words 'acceptance' and 'rejection' have been bandied about. Vulgar and simple fractions, four annas and eight annas have been talked about. The giving up of the Congress-League Scheme and the acceptance of anything that may be offered has been announced to be the programme of a few depraved men. But in all this controversy, which is particularly unfortunate in circumstances like the present, where our friends are so few and our enemies so determined, have we not been very uncharitable in advance and without reason? Myself and others in this hall were parties to a small and humble extent to the framing of the Congress-League Scheme.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

We knew the infinite trouble and pains that were taken over it. The scheme is not perfect, it is not sacrosanct. There are many points, perhaps, on which it could be improved upon. But none of us who knew of its evolution will forget that it is the result, the product, of anxious consideration and embodied a series of hard fought compromises, men of varying tendencies and ideals, men of different creeds and faiths, each anxious to pass his own point of view, came together and for the greater good of the country submerged small differences and achieved a final unity, and thus was born the scheme which is compendiously termed the Congress-League Scheme. On the one side were Mahamedans who pressed their claims. On the other there were Hindu brethren who manifested anxiety lest too much concession to Muslim demands should act to the prejudice of Hindu claims and rights. Some strove for theoretic perfection in constitution making, some were for the immediately practicable, and out of this welter of ideas and ideals was born a thing which may not be perfect in symmetry and shape, but those who assisted at its birth will be very loth to discard it in a hurry at the call of a smile or a frown. I find it impossible to believe that after all that has happened any man in the country would with a light heart say: "I will jettison this scheme and accept whatever is offered, because it is offered by eminent statesmen at a critical period of England's and of our history. No. Whatever be the proposals that may emanate from Mr. Montagu, they will be examined, I am confident, by every public man in this land in the light of the Congress-League Scheme, tested by it as by a touchstone, and its utility, its efficacy, and its possibilities of of sure and inevitable advance towards the final goal of responsible Government examined with constant and unhesitating reference to the fundamental positions asserted by and implied in our scheme And just as we have courted and not run away from criticism, we shall subject the proposals of the Secretary of State to the same unflinching and careful scrutiny. But the one thing which I would implore as essential is to conduct that scrutiny and that analysis with the aid of the brain and not of the emotions. Let us, as thinking men, expose the defects of the reforms; let us, if need be, point out how they may err in this particular or that; let us exact and demand those ideals and those principles which are of the essence of our scheme; but let us not too facilely talk of keeping away altogether from discussion by rejection of the scheme in toto. Let us not also talk too easily of passive resistance. I for one am not afraid of this, and during the dark days of the internments last year, I was one of the few who at some risk took the pledge myself and having done so know what it means and what it involves. I can conceive of passive resistance when a clear cut problem presents itself to the peoples, but to me it is inconceivable how before a discussion and before an attempt to improve and modify, there can be any idea of passive resistance to a draft bill of 80 or 50 sections. To a crisis directed immediately, yes, I can conceive of such passive resistance; but the emotions in these matters ought to be disciplined and kept in the back-ground until that crisis is reached. But let not the emotions intrude into the region of the intellect, when we calmly and with a sense of responsibility discuss measures, which inevitably will whether we desire it or not affect the country momentously. Here, again, the Government, I am afraid, have acted with what I connot do otherwise than call a lack of statesmanship. If they were in earnest about the introduction of a far-reaching scheme of reforms why should they publish a resolution on Local Self-Government—a matter on which the final and proper judges can only be the new legislative assembles which are, we hope, about to be brought into being. It is this fruitless enunciation of abstract principles which too often hinders real reforms. In all this survey of our position, the gains are few, the losses are many. But there is one new factor that has entered into the situation in India, a factor of incalculable value for the future of this country and this world. Some years ago, a prominent American statesman Edward Everett spoke these words: "Efforts at reform by the power of action and reaction, may fluctuate; but there is an element of popular strength abroad in the world—stronger than forms and institutions and daily growing in power. A public opinion of a new kind has risen among men—the opinion of the civilised world springing into existence on the shores of our own continent; it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, till now, this moral giant, like that of the ancient poet, marches along the earth and across the ocean, but his front is among the stars."

Before I conclude and move the resolution which has been entrusted to me, let me, a junior worker amongst you, appeal for unity of aim and purpose and action. Each one of us has his own, and perchance very obvious, faults. Let us reckon them up after the fight is ended and the struggle is over. But now there is no room for cavil or controversy. The hard fight is before, us let us not disunite our demands. The only thing that cannot be forgiven is going back on fundamentals. Let us forgive error of description or temper, and let us remember that the weakening of the weakest amongst us is a matter of moment in a fight like ours.

The resolution was duly seconded and supported and passed unanimously.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT

then moved the second resolution which was as follows:

That this meeting of the citizens of Madras protests strongly against the public insult levelled against members of the Home Rule Leagues in general by H. E. the Governor of Bombay by challenging the sincerity of their support in the defence of the Empire, thereby thfowing a doubt on their loyalty:

More especially it condemns his treatment of the Bombay Home Rule leaders in inviting them to the War Conference, promising them "open discussion." and freedom to make "any criticisms or suggestions," and then attacking them in his opening speech and denying them an opportunity of defining their attitude:

It appeals to H. E. the Viceroy to express his disapproval of the action of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as such provocative language and conduct after inviting Home Rule Leaguers to the Conference, raise a barrier in the way of hearty co-operation with the Government.

In moving it she said:

It is so obvious that such a resolution should be passed, that I do not propose to argue it before you. Nothing could have been more absolutely wrong than for Lord Willingdon to invite Lok. Tilak and other members of the Home Rule League to a Conference, where certain resolutions were to be proposed and co-operation was to be asked for, then to prepare a speech—for the speech was a written speech which he had read beforehand to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar—and in that speech grossly to insult the whole of the members of the Home Rule Leagues as being insincere; and then to say that he wanted to come to an understanding with them and thereupon to refuse all opportunities of understanding by silencing them when they rose after his invitation and his promise of free speech. Now to me the important thing in this matter is not so much what happened, as the spirit that underlay it, a spirit that shows itself over and over again in all the relationships between the people of this country and the English Nation and the English Government, whether in Great Britain or here; a spirit which shows an utter misunderstanding of the position of India in the Empire and the relations between the country which rules and the country which is ruled. It came out partly in Lord Willingdon's speech and the spirit is the more dangerous because it is so utterly unconscious. Lord Willingdon, speaking to an audience of representative Indians, told them that the Mother Country called on them for help. It never struck him that the Indians have their own Motherland (hear, hear and cheers), and that England is not the Mother Country of the Indians. It is the Mother Country of the Colonies; it is the Mother Country of the Self-Governing Dominions; it is not the Mother Country of this land unless a country that was so mighty when Assyria was great is the daughter of a country that has only reached civilisation far less than two thousand years ago, I choose that phrase because it shows the spirit to which I object, and not only the spirit in the English which is very largely supreme. It is not really dangerous in the English; you can ignore it.

THE STRUGGLE AHEAD.

It is dangerous when it finds its place in the Indian heart and in the Indian brain. It is dangerous when Lord Willingdon cannot realise that the whole attitude adopted is from the Indian standpoint an insult to the dignity of his native land. I want to put you a certain view which you will need in the struggle that lies in front. The struggle ahead is a hard and difficult one. We read constantly in the papers, like the "Madras Mail," about loyalty; we read about patriotic Indians. It may be that Mr. Welby approves of that particular type of Indians. I want you to realise that a man who does not stand for Self-Rule in his own country may be an admirable person, but he is not a patriot. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The whole view of this matter is as topsy-turvy as it can possibly be. For what does a patriot mean? It means a man who realises his own country and who loves that country above all else on earth. The patriot is not a man who looks to another country as though it was the centre of the Universe. He must look to his own country, his own people, those who are born on the land on which he himself was born, and the only Indian patriot is the man who loves India first and foremost above every other country. (Cheers.) It is not patriotic to be merely loyal to the Empire. That comes second. Why do people talk as though you are citizens of the Empire; you are not anything of the kind. Lord Willingdon said that he was proud that India was called a partner in the Empire. What is her share of the partnership? A partner in a firm directs the firm as his own, has his own voice in the management and shares all the profits of the firm, all the advantages of the firm. (Cheers.) What is all that to you? What is your part in the struggle? To give, to give and perpetually to give—and your honour lies only in giving and never in thinking about your country. It is a false idea of honour; it is not honourable for a man to forget his country and not to think of his country's liberty. You must not talk of fighting for Indian liberty! If you do not talk of it, nobody else will. That talk about the liberty of the world, that is a world in which India has no place. (Laughter.)

THE ROAD TO LIBERTY.

They talk about India as though it was a part of Mars, Venus or Jupiter. If you venture to say that you fight for your own country, then you are told that you are disloyal, unpatriotic. That is nonsense, sheer stupid nonsense. (Cheers.) The first thing a man must be loyal to is his own country, and this is left altogether out of account. You are told to be loyal to the Empire. It is wise we should be in the Empire, but the first loyalty of everyone is to his Motherland. (Cheers.) That is realised in every other country except in yours. Mr. Lloyd George rightly said you cannot ask the Irishmen to fight for liberty which they do not share. Why should they? Men do not fight for play and amusement. If they stake their lives, have they no right to be free? You want this land, if I may say so, to be far more virile and self-assertive than you find at the present time. If they know that all through India from one end to the other men were inspired with a passion for liberty, do you think that they would play with you as they do now? This moment they have no time to look at your reforms. The next moment they will publish it as soon as the copies are ready. Not until you realise your right for liberty are you likely to get any reforms which are worth the paper they are written on. The Congress-League Scheme is merely the first step on the way to liberty and that is why we lay stress upon it. It is an open road to liberty. But unless the hearts of the people are burning with the fire of liberty there will be no value of the Congress-League Scheme or any other which can possibly be given to you. Do you think that if it were anywhere else except with regard to India that Mr. Montagu would have called our revered President disgraceful? Where lies the disgrace, in the appeal to the man who stands for equal liberty more than any other person living on earth? They do not see that Greece was acting disgracefully when she asked for English volunteers to enable her to win her freedom and Lord Byron went at the call. Why is it a disgrace for a subject Nation to desire to be free and demand in the face of the world that freedom should be granted? They say it is an insult to Great Britain. Then let her give the freedom! The appeal was made to America because Great Britain will not listen, because Great Britain cannot be reached, because Great Britain's leaders careo very little for India save her men and money. Therefore the appeal went out to the man who had gone to war for liberty and equal liberty to all. There is nothing in that letter that you are not prepared to prove. Some words may not fall pleasantly on the ears of the Bureaucracy. They are words to be spoken out, words that ought to ring round the world and in America they are ringing now. It is too late to stop the movement that has begun in America. Nothing can check or dim that knowledge which America has. The later result is the organisation that is spreading over the whole of the United States today, is the Home Rule League for India of which Lala Lajpat Rai is the President. That is America's answer. America is organising, she is discussing in her papers articles concerning this huge continent and for the beginning of that we thank our President. (Cheers.) I have no doubt about the result and the end will come in the next few months. The interval between this and the end is one over which I have to ponder.

WHO ARE READY?

How many of our Home Rule Leaguers are ready to stand? How many of them are ready to risk? How many of them are determined to struggle on until self-rule is won? And so I would ask every one of you to realise that until you feel your lives to be intolerable, until you win freedom you will not have risen to that height which alone can make liberty your own. You are by custom blinded to that, and there lies the greatest obstacle in our way. Sometimes in writing I draw attention to the numerous irritations which are perpetually around us. It is not a matter of letters being opened and telegrams being delayed; it matters very much that men are permitted to interfere with personal liberty in this way. I can tell you the fact that this perpetual tyranny is making one feel that life is not worth living. I did not know what it meant until I came to India and saw what it was to live in a country where there is no right to freedom You are unconscious of the life you are leading. But when you come from an atmosphere fired with liberty you realise what free air means. I now feel what it is—to see the interference whether by any Magistrate or Bureaucrat or police officer. I marvel at your patience and tranquillity and not on your occasional speech. I would ask you to realise that life without liberty is a poor and contemptible thing. But until a man respects himself, until he will not bear an insult, until he is able to hold up his head in the air and declare that he is a man equal to other men on the earth—without such freedom there cannot be greatness either of aspirations or of achievement. And so I would urge on you to think of liberty day after day, meditate on her, long for her, feel her absence as you would feel the absence of the one dearest to you in all the world, that your heart may ever be aching since that liberty is not yours. You should realise that liberty is the one great Devi without whom no country is worth the name of a Nation and when you feel that you will have to cry out for it, and then you will be seen by the world as worthy of the freedom you are demanding and liberty will come to your arms. (Cheers.)

After being seconded the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks said:—I think I may offer a few remarks considering that the hour is not late. I cannot but feel most grateful to those who have been so good as to refer to me in such complimentary words. I hope that you will not allow the idea of an address to me to take shape. Nothing is more distasteful to me than to become an object of a formal complimentary demonstration, and it is quite sufficient that you have given expression to your friendly feelings and sentiments. As the matter is not one really personal, as I have already said in my letter, and as it is one connected with the nation as a whole I ask you not to do anything of the kind suggested, however kindly your intentions towards me may be. But then you may ask me, we are so desirous of honouring you, what can we do in connection with it and what is it that you want? "I will tell you what it is that will most please me. What I want you to do is this. I would very much like to minimise the difficulty which the leaders are supposed to be labouring under in connection with their following. That following cannot be the same always, it may either increase or decrease. But there must be some body of men who would go to the bitter end along with their leaders and fight to a finish as did the handful of brave Balaclava wallas. I would like to form a sub-league in the Home Rule League, i.e., the league of the red line wallas. We have examples before us of gentlemen who will go to make up that body. Mr. Ramanujachari whose letter you have just heard is one such and he was one of the three who signed the memorable pledge in June last to stand by Mrs. Besant in those trying days. There are other such men who are great examples—I mean those who walked out of the Bombay War Conference when H. E. Lord Willingdon tried to shut their mouths. If we have a handful of men in every province who would follow their leaders to the bitter end then our success will be taken as ensured. You must try and gather such a band and if you will only do that and form a reliable body of men for leaders to work with, that alone would satisfy me. That will give me the utmost satisfaction. I now declare the meeting closed.

The meeting then terminated.

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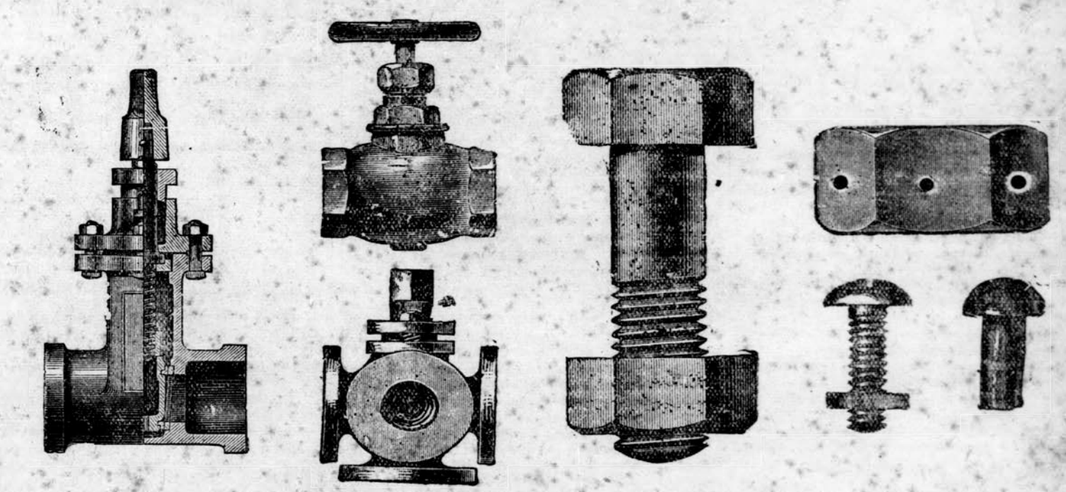

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